

Unionists Mass in Albany, Win Pledges on Jobless Aid

Daily Worker

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USSR Says U.S. Generals Run Chiang Army in Burma

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Soviet Union today charged before the United Nations that U.S. generals are in "virtual command" of a Kuomintang armed force in Burma and that the American officers are readying the Chiang Kai-shek troops for aggression against People's China. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik also called on the UN's top Political Committee to take up Burma's charges that it is a victim of aggression by the marauding Chiang troops roaming across its territory.

In another UN action, a Washington-steamrollered resolution condemning the Soviet Union for allegedly aiding the Chinese Liberation Armies against the Chiang government in the civil war was adopted, but with a majority of nations either voting against or abstaining.

All of Asia refused to go along with the resolution, which would distort the people's democratic triumph over the dictator Chiang into a Soviet "plot." India, Indonesia, Israel and Burma voted against the resolution, which passed in the Political Committee, 24-9, with 25 abstentions, including Britain and France. The Washington delegate, of course, voted for the resolution, as did the Latin-American representatives.

Soviet delegate Malik quoted Burmese sources as saying that two U. S. generals, seven colonels and 27 majors are attached as "in-

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East Pennsylvania Puts Pep Into 'Worker' Sub Drive

Readers in Eastern Pennsylvania have finally started rolling in the Worker national circulation campaign, and from their initial experience are confident they will top their goals of 800 Worker subs and 150 for the Daily Worker.

They came through yesterday with 102 Worker subs, and 37 for the daily paper. Scattered earlier results brought them to 157 Worker subs to date, or 20 percent of their objective; and 70 DW subs, which is almost half of the goal.

The campaign nationally for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the DW formally got under way Jan. 1. One Philadelphia community, South Philadelphia, has already more than attained its objective of 65 subs, and is still going ahead.

The initial push of the Philadelphia readers centered on the freedom of the Press Association rally there last Friday night, addressed by Charles J. Hendley and How-

ard Fast, stockholders of the Daily Worker's publishing company, and by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Jerseyites are also getting up steam in the campaign, and expect to hit their goal of 1,000 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker by Feb. 15. They hope to celebrate their achievement at a large Freedom of the Press rally on Feb. 17.

Leading the campaign are readers in the farm areas around Lakewood, with more than 80 percent of their goals in, and those in Essex County (Newark) who have

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URGE WIRES TO SAVE LIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO VET

— See Page 3 —

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—"Repeal the Hughes-Brees Law or face defeat at the polls next November." This warning from 750 state-wide unionists rang through the legislature here today as CIO, AFL and independent union members, sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee, stormed the citadel of bi-partisan reaction for a showdown battle.

The day's highlights were:

• The office of Sen. Thomas F. Campbell, Schenectady Republican and a member of the State Labor and Industry Committee confirmed his statement to Esther Letz, secretary of the ULAC, that there would be a public hearing on the Hughes-Brees Law "in two or three weeks."

• Assemblyman Stanley J. Bauer of Buffalo wired the mass meeting at Chancellor's Hall that "as a Republican, I will continue to do all in my power to win repeal of the law."

• Majority Leader Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston, after insisting on seeing no more than seven delegates, finally told 50 who filled his office that he would "sit down" with a trade union committee for the purpose of eliminating "bad parts" of the law.

• Minority Leader Assemblyman Irwin Steingut promised to muster Democratic support for repeal, and pleaded with the delegation to "show me" how that could be done.

• Another Brooklyn Democrat, Sen. Harry Cittleton, pledged "full support for the Bianchi repeal bill. I will stand up and fight for that."

MARCH WITH PLACARDS

From New York City, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Gloversville, and other vital industrial sectors of the state the workers mobilized in downtown Albany, marched with picket signs up State Street against a bitter wind, jammed the Senate gallery, and fanned out later in scores of small contingents which legislators, however adept, could not evade, dodge or deny.

The day's drama began with a speech by Sen. William J. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite,

sponsor of the repeal bill. He told a packed chamber of the rising labor unity "to wipe the Hughes-Brees Law off the books," and as legislators listened with nervous attention, he read off a list of unionists represented at his New York City conference two weeks ago.

They were painters, railway clerks, phone workers, window cleaners, furriers, tile setters, domestic workers, housewreckers, plasterers, masons, carpenters, musicians, mechanics, paper bag and pulp workers, hotel trades workers, furniture workers—they were CIO, AFL and independent workers" Bianchi recited—and with each listing the hush in the Senate deepened.

HUGHES NERVOUS

Senator John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican, who authored the law, walked nervously around the chamber as Bianchi spoke. Oc-

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House Group to Probe McGrath

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Judiciary Committee voted today to probe attorney general J. Howard McGrath and his administration of the Justice Department.

McGrath's connection with T. Lamar Caudle, fired as chief of the Justice Department's tax frauds division, is expected to be one of the subjects to be probed.

The House committee acted after President Truman not only refused to fire McGrath but announced McGrath himself would head the Government "cleanup" program.

Nelson Urges Jury: Defend The Right to Fight for Peace

"I'm proud of knowing the 11 Communist leaders. They were no more guilty than I am. If the country had listened to them there would not have been 100,000 American casualties in Korea."

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—Steve Nelson today called on the jurors to show courage and independence against the frameup gang's pressures, as he said his last words before the verdict is given. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Cercione, who began reading a ranting appeal to prejudice, which Nelson said was drafted by Cercione's uncle, the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

"I appeal to you ladies and gentlemen," said Nelson, "to make your own decision. Don't let the 13th invisible juror—the boss—control your decision."

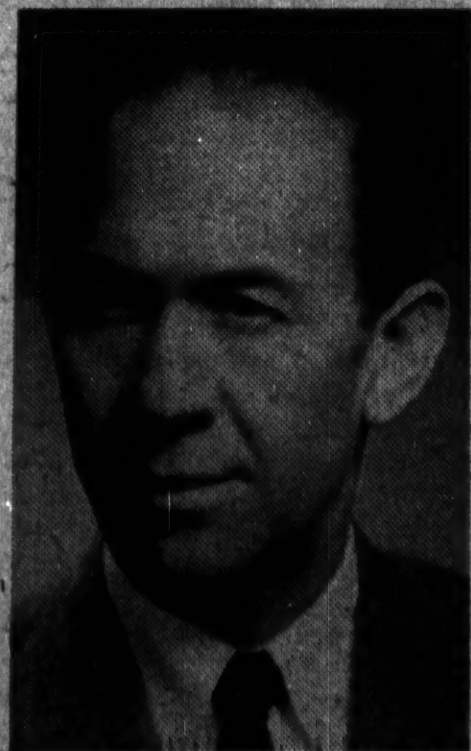
Most of the jurors or their wives are employed in Pittsburgh's war industries by the

Morgan and Mellon-controlled trusts. They were selected from the prosecutor's screened list.

"I appeal to you," added Nelson, "to defend the Bill of Rights, when you retire to the jury room. Don't let the Morgans, the Mellons and the Musmannos, the three 'M's,' destroy the right to think and to express opinions in Pittsburgh."

Nelson spoke of himself as a workingman, who had given all his life to the struggles of the unemployed, the trade unions and the establishment of peace and the coming of a society when man will no longer exploit man.

"And I ask you," he said, "to show courage and give me my right to continue my fight for



NELSON

peace and for the brotherhood of man."

Nelson asked the jurors to understand why he had spoken with bitterness of Musmanno and Cercione and other men who were trying to bury him alive for 20 years and destroy American ideals for freedom.

These ambitious framers didn't care how they broke up a man's family to serve their selfish ends, he told the jury.

Nelson's daughter, Rosie, a beautiful girl of 12, was graduating from grade school to junior high at the very moment he was speaking, and his eight-year-old son, Bobby, was on his way to court.

"Steve Nelson's wife Margaret, has sat by his side at the counsel

table and helped him throughout the trial."

The Pittsburgh Communist leader paid a fervent tribute to his comrades, the 11 Communist leaders, who were convicted in the Foley Square frameup. They had been viciously attacked by Cercione.

Nelson said:

"I stand by the brave leaders of my organization. They are honest, devoted Americans. They fought for peace for Americans. That's why the warmongers framed them."

Judge Montgomery let Nelson pay this tribute, but the judge cut him off with snarling tones when Nelson attacked the head of Montgomery's organization, the Americans Battling

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A novel experience for many of India's millions, residents of New Delhi are shown as they went to polls to elect state assemblymen. At top, polling officer paints indelible ink on finger of Moslem woman as precaution against voting twice. Below, farmers arrive on camel to cast their ballots.

Rip Washington on Asia Aggression

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Any armed U. S. adventure in Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia will be in defense of imperialist colonialism, both the Chicago Daily News and

Chicago Tribune acknowledge editorially. In addition, Percy Wood, Tribune correspondent in Southeast for five years, makes clear, in an article of Jan. 16, that Washington charges of Chinese "aggression" in Indo-China are merely a smokescreen.

Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, "is followed," Wood writes, "by an estimated 80 percent of Viet Nam's 27,000,000 people, not because he is a Communist but because he is to the rice farmers, rubber workers and coal miners of the country the one person who has done more for their independence than any other."

Wood declares that "in typical colonial fashion," France today "is using foreign Legionnaires . . . and others of its colonial troops, besides its own soldiers, in the attempt to put down the Ho Chi Minh guerillas. But the situation has remained virtually static, with the French holding the cities,

sometimes with difficulty, while the guerillas control the rest of the country."

The Chicago Daily News of Jan. 23 declares that "it is a dismaying prospect" that the U. S. may enter the Indo-Chinese fighting in force. "And we face it unhappily aware that whatever its political and military expediency, we shall once again be lined up on the side of European colonialism in Asia. We have been steadily losing Asiatic good will from Suez to Singapore."

The Tribune, while not refuting the lie that People's China threatens "aggression" in Indo-China, admits that "the sending of our ships and our airmen to a war in southeast Asia is a pledge of another 100,000 American casualties, this time not for the defense of a full-fledged member of UN but for the continuance of hated colonial regimes."

CLEVELAND PRESS WARNS ON AID TO FRENCH IN ASIA

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29. — The Cleveland Press warns editorially (Jan. 26) against U.S. participation in the war of French imperialism against Tunis or Indo-China. Of the Tunis events, the Press writes: "This appears to be an old-fashioned war for independence, the kind Americans in the past have regarded with great sympathy."

As to aiding France against Indo-China (the Press does not note that the U.S. is already giving such help) the Press asks:

"Can the United States join France in the Indo-China war and convince the Moslems that it is neutral in the African war? Or is the proposed second front in Indo-China to be followed by a third front in Tunisia, and then a fourth front in Morocco, which also is at the point of a revolt against French colonialism?"

The paper adds:

"When we send guns to France to use in Indo-China it will be difficult to prevent the French from diverting some of those guns for use in Tunisia, which is much closer to the homeland. It will be even more difficult to convince the Moslems in Tunisia, and their kinsmen in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, that we are not supporting France against them."

While going along with the phony allegations about People's China's 'threat' to Indo-China, the Press concluded:

"... the report is current that the United States has agreed to intervene in Indo-China, if it is invaded by Red China. With what we ask, and how can we hope to win?"

WHY THE UNITED FRONT IN INDIA LED BY COMMUNISTS IS A POWER IN THE ELECTIONS

By CHARLES WISLEY

(Article I)

Dramatic gains for the Communist Party and its allies have focused world attention on the general elections in India. The united front led by the Communists has emerged as a powerful force on the Indian political scene. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party, which was once a united front of all Indians opposed to imperialism, continues to be the biggest party, but will not have a majority of the votes.

This much is already evident from the partial returns in India's first national elections by universal adult suffrage. Under the British the franchise was limited to the propertied and educated, and in the 1946 elections there were only 15 million voters. Now there are 176 million eligible voters, of whom about 50 percent are expected to cast ballots.

Voting began last October and will not be completed until the middle of February. At stake are 3,293 seats in the state legislative assemblies and 497 in the central parliament.

Besides the Congress Party and the left united front, other groups contesting the elections are the Socialist Party; the Peasant-Worker-People's Party, which under the leadership of former Congress president Acharya Kripalani split from Congress last summer; various extreme right-wing parties advocating Hindu communalism; and a large body of independents.

KEY ISSUES

The key issues in the election are the acute economic crisis in India, the Congress government's failure to carry out genuine land reform, its policy of repression and its foreign policy of "neutrality" which actually has preserved Britain's economic rule and has opened the door to American imperialism, rejecting at the same time Soviet offers of aid.

These words are but a pale reflection of the widespread famine conditions and the impoverishment

of the working people through price increases 500 to 700 percent over pre-war years—results of the Congress regime's pro-landlord and pro-big business policies.

REPRESSION

Wherever the people resisted, they were met with fascist-like violence. Until shortly before the elections, the Communist Party was banned in several states and only semi-legal elsewhere in India. Over 25,000 Communists and members of labor, peasant, student and women's organizations were imprisoned without trial under special ordinances. In Andhra alone, 200 Communists were killed in a period of six months in 1950. Under these conditions, "India's tremendous experiment in democracy," as the New York Times characterized the elections, is taking place.

The left united front has won its biggest successes in the South Indian triangle formed by the states of Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and Madras. This area, with a population of about 75 million has the largest percentage of landless laborers.

In Travancore-Cochin the Communist Party is still banned and its leaders were not allowed to address election meetings. However, a "United Front of Leftists" was formed by the Communists and two local parties, which won 32 out of the 108 state legislative assembly seats. In addition, five of the 11 elected independents are adherents of the united front. Congress obtained 44 seats, the Socialists 12 and other parties 9.

A Communist candidate was elected while underground to the central parliament with a vote of 158,000 against 82,000 cast for his Congress Party rival. Six left coalition members were elected to the state assembly from jail.

HYDERABAD

In Hyderabad also the Communist Party is still banned and many of its functionaries have been killed, jailed or driven under-

ground. In Telengana province of this state the people rose up in 1948 and in 2,500 villages carried through democratic land reform and wrested the government from the landlords. An army of 30,000 has been "pacifying" the people for the last three years.

In addition to this occupation, the Communists had to contend against an intensive propaganda campaign which attributed to them all the crimes of violence committed by the military. Yet they were able to form an electoral alliance, the "People's Democratic Front." With results from 165 out of 175 constituencies reported, they have won 48 seats. Congress got 89 seats, independents 13, Socialists 10 and the rightwing Scheduled Castes Federation only 5.

The Communists have retained their strength in the center of the agrarian movement, Nalgonda District, where the imprisoned leader of the state Communist Party defeated his Congress opponent three to one. Their influence has spread to the urban areas, as shown by the race between a People's Democratic Front candidate and the mayor of Hyderabad city, in which the latter received less than one-third of the progressive vote.

MADRAS

In Madras, Congress has suffered its most spectacular setback, with six out of the 11 ministers of the state cabinet, including the chief minister, defeated, one by a Communist. The Congress Party is not expected to have a majority in the assembly.

Yet this is one of the states in which repression has been most brutal. Special police camps were set up in areas where the Communist Party is strong. Although the ban on the Party was lifted last year by court decision, the Communist leaders are still in jail or underground. Several frameup trials involving a large number of Communists are pending.

(To Be Continued)

SOVIET PEOPLES PAY HOMAGE TO LENIN

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

Several days a week, throughout the year in rain, snow or sunshine, large crowds of people line up and wait their turn to visit Lenin's Mausoleum. You'll find a collective farmer his wife and children on the line; people who visit Moscow from Kamchatka and Sakhalin 5,000 miles away mingle with folks who live in the city or its suburbs.

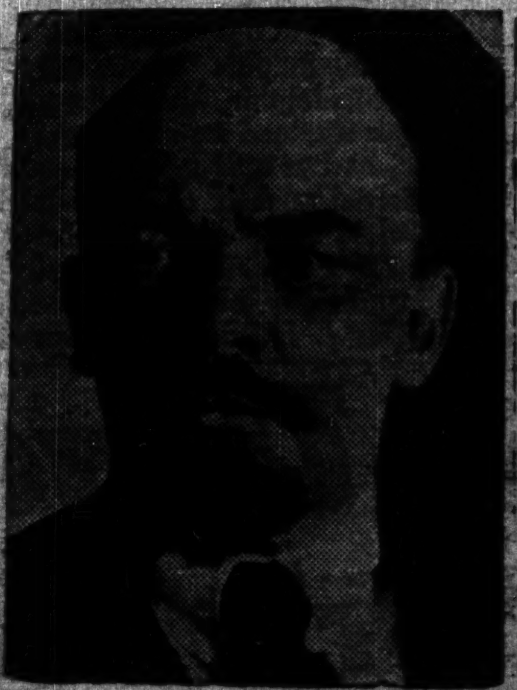
Six days a week people stream into the big red brick building at the Square of the Revolution which houses the Lenin museum. Whenever you visit you see individual visitors as well as groups of students or excursionists from factories, farms and organizations.

There are dozens of trained guides who take groups through the various rooms and describe the paintings, the posters, leaflets, newspapers, the manuscripts, photographs, the articles of clothing, the books and libraries which Lenin used—the life and work of the founder of the Bolshevik Party, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on display.

WRITINGS

Visit any book store or kiosk in any section of Moscow, and in any other city of the Soviet Union and glance through the titles. You'll find editions of books and pamphlets written by Lenin from 1893 to his last days. And when you examine the dates they were published, almost invariably it's a 1951 date. Soon it will be a 1952 imprint. No matter how large the editions the demand for Lenin's writings is insatiable.

Speak to a student majoring in physics, chemistry or biology, not



V. I. LENIN

to speak of the social sciences and he or she will almost inevitably have read Lenin's philosophical work, "Materialism and Empirio Criticism." Last year publication of the fourth edition of Lenin's collected works was completed when volumes 34 and 35 came out with the Letters of Lenin. As fast as the half million copies of each volume came off the press they were sold out. The edition is appearing in all the languages of the Soviet peoples.

Two rather elderly women had stationed themselves in front of one of the exhibits in the Lenin museum. They were country folk and they looked with deep interest and shook their heads at the primitive tools, the tea kettle and pot suspended from a wooden log held up by two forked sticks. Lenin used these while in hiding from the police of the Kerensky regime after the July demonstrations in

Petrograd in 1917. That was when Lenin wrote his classic work, "State and Revolution."

STALIN'S VOW

When Lenin died 23 years ago on Jan. 21, the great meaning and achievement of his life work became clear in the triumph of his ideas. On Jan. 26, 1924, Stalin made a simple and moving speech at the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets. He vowed that Lenin's theory, his life and work would become a behest for the many millions of Soviet people. The extraordinary service of Communist Party membership would be preserved, Stalin said, the unity of the Party, the strengthening of working class rule, the alliance of the workers and peasants, the unity of the nations of the Soviet Union, the strengthening of the Red Army, and the union and solidarity of the toiling people of the whole world.

Today in the Soviet Union the Party founded by Lenin enjoys the respect and support of the Soviet people in the most all pervasive sense. Communists and non-Party people are as one in their devotion to the socialist society that has already been achieved and in the building of communism. Stalin once expressed the secret of this strength and influence:

"I think that the Bolsheviks remind us of the hero of Greek mythology, Antaeus. They, like Antaeus, are strong because they maintain connection with their mother, the masses, who gave birth to them, suckled them and reared them. And as long as they maintain connection with their mother, with the people, they have every chance of remaining invincible."

2,500 AT BRIDGEPORT GE URGE TRUMAN ACT ON FLA.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—Over 2,500 Bridgeport GE workers have signed a petition calling upon President Truman to "put every available force of the Department of Justice to work at once to find and arrest all individuals and groups responsible for the murder of the Moores, the open racist violence against Negroes that has been going on unpunished in Florida and elsewhere, and the recent bombing of Catholic and Jewish institutions in Florida."

The petition was circulated by Local 203, CIO Electrical Workers, and taken to Washington by James E. Brown, leading Negro trade unionist and chairman of the local's FEPS committee.

NEWARK, Jan. 29.—A Young Peoples Memorial Meeting held here at the Alumni House heard tribute paid to the victims of the terrorist wave in Florida by a dozen public officials, civic figures, and youth leaders.

Rep. Hugh Addonizio (D-NJ)

expressed his "outrage and sorrow" in a message from Washington. He expressed the hope that "the martyred Mr. and Mrs. Moore, who died for the American principles for which they worked so valiantly, will not have given their lives in vain." He pledged all his efforts to secure passage of comprehensive Federal civil rights legislation.

Assemblymen Edward T. Bowser and Samuel Saiber (R-Essen), co-authors of the State Assembly resolution calling for federal action in Florida, spoke at the meeting.

"The hoodlums who used to use guns and ropes now use dynamite," Saiber said, "and they will (Continued on Page 6)"

Vote to Put Greece, Turkey in War Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate voted today to admit Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic war pact. Six Senators were present when the vote was taken.

'One Coal Miner Killed Every 17 Days'--Lewis

Daily Worker/Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A coal miner has been killed in U. S. coal mines on an average of every 17 working days for the past 51 years, John L. Lewis told a Senate committee today. The subcommittee is exploring the need for federal safety legislation as a result in the Orient Number Two disaster at West Frankfort, Ill., in which 119 miners died.

'WILDCAT' STRIKES SPREAD IN YOUNGSTOWN STEEL MILLS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 29.—More "wildcat" stoppages broke out in local steel mills here yesterday as workers, working without a contract under a 45-day grace period, resisted company assaults upon union conditions.

More than 1,000 were killed at Truscon Steel after a walk-out of several hundred in a department of the company's mill over work assignments resulting from layoffs.

Another walkout broke out in

the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Mill, with some of the workers refusing to heed back-to-work orders by officials of Local 1418, United Steelworkers. The workers protested the use of part-time workers to cut overtime for regular workers.

A strike affecting some 500 workers of the Republic Rubber Co. plant here, now in the 11th day, continued despite back-to-work appeals of officials of Local 102, United Rubber Workers.

Super-Austerity Program Set By Churchill

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Churchill's Conservative government asked Parliament today to approve a "super austerity" program based on the government's armament activities.

Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler outlined plans to discharge 10,000 government workers within six months, slash imports from the U. S. and other "hard-currency" countries, and reduce Britain's already-meager food supplies.

Lewis appeared in support of a bill by Sen. Mathew M. Neely (D-WVa) which provides that a Federal mine safety inspector must close down an unsafe mine until the danger is corrected. He followed coal operators and state mine officials who opposed the Neely bill.

The 119 miners killed at Orient No. Two were from 19 to 64 years of age, said Lewis, and had a life expectancy of 3,438 years. They could have expected, if they lived, a total income of \$7,665,861, he declared.

"But under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Illinois," he continued, "if their families receive the maximum allowed, which they won't, they would receive only \$891,760."

Lewis said that in U. S. bituminous mines 73,906 miners were killed in the last half century.

Sen. Neely asked Lewis if coal miners could walk out of a mine that their own safety committee had condemned as unsafe.

Lewis replied that this was an untruth circulated by coal operators. Members of such committees have been fired by the company for making recommendations like that, he said.

When miners, following such a recommendation, leave the mines, "they leave themselves open," he pointed out, "to suits under the (Continued on Page 6)"

CRC URGES WIRES, LETTERS TO SAVE LIFE OF FRAMED LOUISIANA NEGRO VETERAN

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday issued an emergency appeal to the people to halt the legal murder of Paul Washington in Louisiana by wiring and writing Gov. Earl Long, Baton Rouge, La., immediately, urging commutation of Washington's death sentence.

The CRC appeal followed the refusal by the U. S. Supreme Court to grant a review of the frameup death sentence of Washington, 25-year-old Louisiana Negro war veteran.

Washington faces execution in 30 to 60 days in Louisiana's portable electric chair only because he is a Negro, the CRC reported, pointing to official Louisiana records which show that since 1907, not a single convicted white rapist has ever been put to death by the state, while 30 Negroes have been given the death penalty for so-called rape.

William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, who recently filed a petition with the United Nations charging U. S. government with an official policy of genocidal killings of Negro Americans, issued the following statement in New York on the high court's refusal to review:

Once again, the Supreme Court, a branch of the U. S. government, has joined in a conspiracy to murder an innocent Negro. In 1951, nine innocent Negro men—Willie McGee of Mississippi, the Martinsville Seven of Virginia and Edward Honeycutt—were murdered by government on typically false rape charges for which no white man ever is sentenced to death. And 1952 opens with another racist murder in the electric chair on the schedule of the legal lynchers.

The CRC leader continued, "Only last week, three of six white paratroopers who brutally raped a Negro mother in North Carolina were given 18-month jail sentences, while the three other white rapists were never even prosecuted. It is clear that these wholesale executions of Negroes for so-called rape are genocidal acts of government to maintain Hitler-like white supremacy against the Negro people."

Washington's CRC attorneys—Alvin Jones of New Orleans, Ralph Lowe and Louis Fleischer of New York and James Wright of Washington—are studying all possible legal channels left open to delay the execution and save Washington's life, the CRC said.

Last June, an hour before Washington was to be strapped into the electric chair, their last-minute appeal to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, combined with

national and worldwide protest, delayed the execution.

The national headquarters of the CRC issued an emergency appeal to "all Negro organizations and churches, to trade unionists in AFL, CIO and independent unions, and to all Americans, Negro and white, who are determined to end government's genocidal killings of Negro Americans, to wire and write Gov. Earl Long, Baton Rouge, La., immediately, urging commutation of Paul Washington's death sentence."

Washington, one of six brothers who was in the U. S. Army during World War II, and Ocie Jegger, were charged with "raping" a middle-aged white widow, Mrs. W. P. Irwin, in March, 1948. At the trial, she admitted making no outcry, and never identified Washington or Jegger as her assailants. Both Washington and Jegger repudiated the "confessions" they

had been beaten and tortured into giving by police.

The presiding judge threw out three of five "confessions" but allowed the remaining two to stand.

Shortly after CRC attorneys entered the case in December, 1949, Sheriff Frank Clancy of Gretna Parish (County), whose office is notorious for its record of murders and beatings of Negroes, announced that Jegger had "escaped" from the Gretna jail. No trace of Jegger has ever been found.

100,000 Now Jobless in Penna.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Unemployment in Pennsylvania has nearly reached the 100,000 mark. The State Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation reported Jan. 24 that 98,700 checks had been mailed out the previous week to eligible unemployed workers.

THE CASE OF 4-YEAR-OLD KATHY JACKSON

Editor, Daily Worker:

On Friday, Jan. 18, John H. Lewis, director of Community Relations of the New York Welfare Department, assured a delegation of 18 men and women that the concern of the Child Care Division is always the welfare and interest of the child, and that the case of four-year-old Kathy Jackson would be decided without prejudice of color, race or political belief. But these are the facts:

Kathy Jackson was admitted into the Cleveland Day Nursery in Brooklyn last November. Her mother, Mrs. Esther Jackson, then obtained a part-time job with which to support herself and her two young daughters. But in less than a month, she was notified that Kathy was to be expelled from the school within one week. The alleged reason that Mrs. Jackson had "undisclosed sources of income." Officials would not disclose to her the unspecified alleged facts, who had filed such a charge, nor give her an opportunity to discuss the expulsion order.

It was only after a number of neighbors and friends of the Jackson family in Brooklyn, as well as educators, social welfare workers, and community leaders throughout the city had protested this shocking treatment that the case came before Mr. Lewis and, according to him, he was in-

structed by Commissioner McCarthy to investigate the case.

There are two important facts which make the Jackson story a vital and significant one to your readers: (1) The father of little Kathy Jackson is Dr. James Jackson, Negro Communist leader, who is being sought by the FBI for prosecution under the thought-control Smith Act. For over six months now, Hoover's cloak-and-dagger men, in their fruitless efforts to locate the father, have held as virtual political hostages the two small daughters and the wife of Dr. Jackson. This family is under constant surveillance, shadowed in their every movement. Their friends are intimidated. Their relatives are hounded.

(2) Mrs. Esther Jackson, as a young Negro woman, had with difficulty found a suitable job and her continuance in that position is contingent upon her younger daughter's maintenance in a nursery school—a facility not easily available to a Negro child.

The unprecedented and callous manner in which Kathy was summarily dismissed from school and the Department's refusal to discuss this matter with Mrs. Jackson can leave no doubt that the issue of "color, race or political belief" is very much in evidence in the shocking discrimination and victimization of the Jackson family.

What is involved here is the duty and responsibility of the Child Care Division to act in the humane interests of this young Negro mother and her small children, instead of as an agency of the FBI.

We cannot help but keep in mind that this "second chance" given Mrs. Jackson by Mr. Lewis came only as a result, as admitted by Mr. Lewis, of the immediate and continued response and action of people who have been shocked into protest.

We feel it is vitally important that in the remaining days in which Mr. Lewis and Commissioner McCarthy are "re-investigating" the Jackson case they be apprised again and again by fathers and mothers, by educators, teachers and social welfare workers, by trade unionists and community leaders that the assurance of Kathy's rightful place in nursery school is of major concern.

May we urge your readers to wire or telephone Welfare Commissioner McCarthy, 250 Church St., New York, that he permanently halt the expulsion of four-year-old Kathy Jackson from the Cleveland Day Nursery in Brooklyn.

PEGGY DENNIS and SOPHIE GERSON.

For the Families of the Smith Act Victims, 790 Broadway.

TELLY REPORTS DPOWA'S CHIEFS SEEK RETURN TO CIO

A World-Telegram story dated Boston, where the CIO's United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union is in convention, yesterday reported that a recent meeting of the executive board of the Distributive, Pro-

cessing and Office Workers DPOWA "voted to try to hold discussions with the CIO" on return to the latter's fold.

The move, according to the story, was made at the Philadelphia meeting of the DPOWA's board held in Philadelphia Jan. 18-20. The World-Telegram says that executive vice-president Allan S. Haywood now attending the URWDSU convention "refused to confirm or deny reports that there had been meetings between the CIO and DPOW leaders." Nor was the W-T able to get any comment from Arthur Osman, president of the DPOWA.

Several attempts by the Daily Worker to get comment brought replies that Osman or David Livingston, president of the District 65, DPOWA, were unavailable for comment on the story.

The current issue of Union Voice, the DPOWA organ, carries a report on the Philadelphia CEB meetings but makes no mention of any moves for return to the CIO. It was disclosed that the union plans a special convention by April to amend the constitution to conform to the reorganization plan that the board has already put through, for a reappointment of representation in the union's top leadership. There has been no hint to the DPOWA membership that the leaders are even thinking of a return to the CIO.

The World-Telegram also pictures Osman as in a mood to "re-cant" and says that he has recently told "labor people" that "we are for peace, but we are not putting the blame for the lack of it on one nation or another."

Presumably, a return to CIO would be getting back into the URWDSU, the union Osman's group left. So far, there was no indication at that union's convention that talks are under way with the DPOWA.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown declares that "in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, housing is at its worst for city dwellers. Apparently it will get worse before it gets better. The reasons for bad housing in Harlem and other sections where Negroes live are obvious. Foremost among them is the fact that Negroes are discriminated against when they try to rent an apartment or buy a home in almost any section other than the ghetto in which they reside."

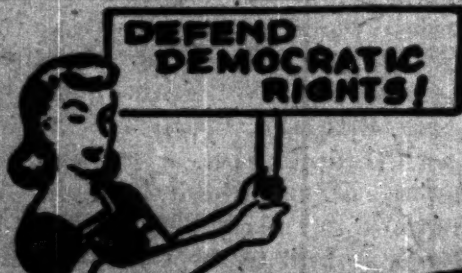
Brown writes that Colonial Houses is "an unfortunate example of a new city built project that is tenanted entirely by Negroes. The city should see to it that whites and Negroes are mixed in all its projects."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist, J. A. Rogers, says: "Winchell might yet meet his Waterloo in Jo Baker. . . ." Rogers, discussing the insulting of Josephine Baker at the Stork Club of New York and the subsequent smears against her by Walter Winchell and her court action against the Hearst columnist, declares, "That libel case is going to be a battle of giants because Miss Baker is as big in her field as Winchell is in his. I'm happy that today we have a Negro woman with such spunk. Mrs. Edith Sampson does herself no good when she attacks Miss Baker for her courageous stand here."

THE AGE says, of the recent bombing of an Oxford, N.C., "It's dollars to doughnuts the bombers got their inspiration from the terrorists who killed NAACP official Harry T. Moore and his wife in Florida. . . . More pressure must be put on the Federal government to round up some of the thugs. U.S. agents perform incredible feats in tracking down criminals with little evidence. It's difficult to believe they can't do just as well in civil rights cases."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN prints several of General Eisenhower's views on the question of Negroes, and declares, "His record is still too spotty for us to accept him without further specific assurance. . . ." It points out that while testifying before the Armed Services Committee four years ago, "Southern senators applauded loudly when Eisenhower said, 'The human race may grow up some day to the point where there is no race prejudice, but when you try to pass laws to force someone to like someone else you're going to get into trouble.'"

THE BIRMINGHAM WORLD says, "We believe that by offering themselves for political office Negro civic leaders will be making a distinct contribution to democracy and human relation in Birmingham."



Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Some Labor Leaders Outsmart Themselves

SOME OF OUR labor leaders cannot conceive of having something to say on a subject these days unless they can at least drag in an "anti-Red angle." If there is no possibility of such an "angle," then the matter isn't worth their interest.

But quite often these sharp-eyed "red-angle" hunters outsmart themselves and accomplish the exact opposite of what they seek to achieve. Some of the statements issued by labor leaders in protest against the Christmas eve murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Mims, Fla., is a case in point. It need hardly be said here that ALL protests against lynch outrages are welcome. This paper featured all that came to our knowledge, including statements of those labor leaders who are more worried about what people abroad think than what happens to a Negro.

"JUSTICE" organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union headlines the statement of one of the union's vice-presidents Charles Zimmerman, as follows:

"Zimmerman Says Moore Murders Aid Reds' Cause."

The story says, "One explosion in Mims, Fla., has done more to vitiate the accomplishments of the Voice of America . . . than all the radio jamming

by Stalin." Zimmerman adds that the explosion "has done more to help Communist causes throughout the world than a million signatures on a Communist 'peace appeal.'"

Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, publishes a similar statement by the union's president, Jacob Potofsky, in which he puts chief emphasis on fear that such outrages here "are destroying our prestige abroad" and that "they do us incalculable damage with millions of men and women in Asia, Africa and Europe whom we are trying to win over."

The above are only samples of statements from men like James B. Carey, Walter Reuther, the CIO and AFL officially.

THE QUESTION we put to these gentlemen is this: Did you wake up to the age-long injustices against the Negro people only now, because they interfere with your efforts to put over Wall Street's war policy abroad? Aren't lynching and jimcrow, and victimization of the Negro people politically, economically, socially and culturally good enough reasons to be angry, regardless of how they affect your foreign policy?

A Negro may get a little satisfaction out of the rise in protests against lynch terror no matter on

what basis the protesters do so. But reading some of the statements he cannot escape the conclusion that his own welfare and rights are still in SECONDARY consideration (if at all) with the protesters we cited.

Second, anyone concerned with civil rights, especially the Negro people, can hardly overlook the suggestion in some of those statements that there is a part of the world where racism and the injustices that flow from it are listed as the most heinous crime against humanity. And that's wonderful education and a powerful lot of truth on the lands of socialism to many Americans who otherwise get only anti-Soviet poison through the press and airwaves.

LET ME also take this occasion to congratulate Textile Labor for coming through, a bit late but better late than never. Its editorial is written as though it was an apology to our criticism of the union's failure to take note of the Moore murder for nearly a month, although it gave prominence to the murder in Tennessee, by a scab, of the union's leader, Lowell Simmons, in just about the same 24-hour period.

The editorial in the Jan. 26 issue of the paper says:

"Thus, while our hearts are more intimately touched by the loss of Lowell Simmons, our friend, we must also be concerned with the death of Harry Moore and all the other strangers who fall in the fight for decency and justice. They are victims of the same enemy."

But I would add: gentlemen, you ought to get a little closer to the 15,000,000 Negro "strangers" and get acquainted a little more. The spirit and experience in the struggle for Negro rights would also provide greater vigor and militancy in your struggle for the life of your union now facing a destructive attack.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The Harsh School of Concentration Camps



IT IS NOW A little more than two weeks since Truman's scandal-tarred U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced that the administration is building concentration camps to round up "possible subversives" in case of what they call "an emergency." Some years ago, the same kind of news was announced in Hitler's Germany.

THE MOTHERS of Germany, confronted today by a Truman-Adenauer plan to conscript their sons again, and by the policy of hunger which the Krupps and Thyssens, the Stinnes and Klockners are imposing on their children, are repenting in sweat and misery for their failure in the 1930s to block Hitler's policy of concentration camps. For now it is all so clear to them that the policy of concentration camps is continuous if not checked at its source. It will return again if its initial instigators are not deprived of their power. It is returning now in West Germany, because the people who first formulated it—the rich bankers and industrialists—are still in power.

And once again, it is being executed first against the Communists, the opponents of war and fascism. In 1933 it was first Ernst Thaelmann and his heroic comrades, then the rest of the German people. Today it is again first the West German Communists; but this time, the German people have learned that if it succeeds against the Communists it will be turned against them all.

We can see this new understanding of the West Germans in the recent Jan. 13 conference at Duesseldorf of the "Union of

the Victims of Nazism," which called for all-German elections, a peace treaty, departure of the occupation forces, and a fight to ban fascist and pro-war organizations.

We can see it in the decision of the Works Committee of the united metal workers in Nuremberg to oppose the managements' decision to produce ammunition for the Bonn "police force."

We can see it in the great peace rally of West German women in Saint Paul's Church in Frankfurt on Jan. 13, when Pastor Martin Niemöller, just returned from his visit to the Soviet Union, called on all West German women to fight against the conscription law.

"The question whether the conscription law will be effected or not," said Niemöller, "will not be decided in Bonn, Washington, or Petersburg (seat of the Allied High Commissioners), but in every single family."

And such conservative West German papers as the "Fuldauer Zeitung" welcomed Niemöller's message and hailed the joint plea of this clergyman, former Chancellor Dr. Wirth, and Helen Wessel, chairman of the Center Party, for calling for the peaceful unification of Germany and opposing Adenauer's program.

We can see the new understanding of the West German people even in the attempt of Thomas Dehler, Minister of Justice, to destroy their conviction that the big bankers and in-

dustrialists are to blame for their present plight. "Hitler alone was to blame," said Dehler. But the German people know this is a lie.

For today a third of the West Germans exist on a dole, nearly a million families living in barracks or quonset huts, most unable to afford meat on weekdays with the cost of living steadily rising since 1949. (New York Times, 1/21/52, p. 1). But the Krupps and Thyssens and Stinnes and all the old gang of exploiters are back.

Yes, the wives of the Ruhr miners who last week had to strike Thyssen Pit No. 2 and Thyssen Pit No. 5 in order to wrest a few pennies more from these parasites must think a great deal these days about what happened in the 1930's. They stood by then while the concentration camps gaped for the Communists, while the despoilers confiscated more than 600 Jewish-owned banks and factories and went on to pillage the whole of Europe.

But the policy of standing by brought eight million Germans to death in the concentration camps, five and a half million more to death from injuries received in the war, and condemned millions more to be permanent invalids. "Germany became a great torture chamber," said Justice Jackson to the Nuremberg tribunal. "The cries of the victims could be heard in the entire world."

What a price to pay for a little truth—the truth that the policy of concentration camps is the policy of national disaster!

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR speaks for the wing of Big Business class which wants to concentrate on exploiting and fascizing the Western Hemisphere. It also likes to pull the British lion's tail. So it is with an unusual candor that it writes: "The outbreak in Egypt is a revolt against colonialism and must be regarded as such." And—you won't believe this—the Mirror also says: "It is possible to blame Stalin for all the current disturbances in Egypt and the Moslem world, but that is dangerous thinking."

THE TIMES cynically advises the "wealthy ruling clique" of Egypt to crush the anti-British imperialist movement because: "who would have been the next victims after the West-erners? Who but Nahas Pasha (the premier) and his feudal class? They played with fire and saw on Saturday that the flames would consume them next." For years the Times and the State Department have described the Egyptian ruling class as America's "democratic ally" in the "free world." But now they unashamedly tell this ruling class: Cut out your anti-colonial agitation, because after your people oust us foreign crooks, you go next. And these are the wretches who would indict the Soviet Union before the bar of world opinion! The Times also proudly headlines: "No Nazi Uniforms For (West) German Army." Only Nazi soldiers, huh?

THE NEWS calls the Egyptian people's effort to get the leeching British exploiters off their backs "senseless, property-destroying riots" by "shrieking mobs." Every fat, greedy ruling class has described national liberation movements in such terms, including King George and his crew when the American colonists launched their Revolution. But like every country's victorious bourgeoisie, the News has no desire to see its success imitated by those from whose exploitation its profits.

THE POST's Marquis Childs tells Big Business to be comforted despite the popular revolts against the imperialists in Tunis, Egypt, Malaya, etc. There are "passive revolts" in Eastern Europe, he says. Somehow, we don't think the Wall Streeters will be comforted.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN says: "Taft is no isolationist." Why, he's as ready to send American boys to die for Wall Street as any other politician.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Shackrey writes: "I have no doubt that the editors of Red Channels, Counterattack, etc.—as well as columnists Victor Riesel, Ogden Reid, et. al.—whose livelihood depends on finding 'red plots' on land, sea and in the air will be unhappy at the decision taken last week by the Television Authority, top organization for the four major AFL unions in the entertainment field . . . to notify the industry that in future union contracts, blacklisting will be considered an unfair labor practice and a violation of the contract." —R. F.



COMING in the weekend WORKER
Slump . . . ? Boom . . . ? Peace Plan . . . ?

Daily Worker

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BURMA WARNS US

IT WAS MUCH TOO embarrassing for the big New York dailies to feature.

But one of the most vital facts for all Americans yesterday was that the government of Burma angrily charged the Washington leadership in the UN with deliberately fomenting a war on China's borders in Burma.

To cover this up our country was drowned yesterday in radio and newspaper ballyhoo about how Washington will "sternly react" in Southeast Asia to any "Soviet grab," as the papers lyngly put it.

But there are no Soviet armies or soldiers in Burma, or Vietnam, or Malaya, or Egypt, or Tunis, just to mention a few of the places where the fires of the growing war danger are rising higher. There are only soldiers and armies of "the West" shooting down the peoples of those countries who seek independence.

Burma plainly indicated that the fascist armies of Chiang burning, raping and looting in Burma along the Chinese borders are directed and supplied from Formosa with the active help of "nationals of other countries." There is no doubt as to what that means. It means the United States army and its generals are deep in this plot to start a war with China through Burma, so that the saintly gents in the State Department and the Pentagon will then be able to cry "aggression" and rush American bombers and manpower there.

There is no doubt that the Burmese charge against the Washington leadership is true. We have but to recall the New Year boast of a U. S. military leader on Formosa who said that Chiang's hired troops would surely be used "elsewhere" than on Formosa itself.

Burma is alerting us Americans to our danger. Washington fears a letdown in the war tension. It is ready to engage American wealth and manpower against the Asian nations who seek freedom. It is using the "Soviet aggression" hoax to try to cloak these transparent provocations. Few people in the world believe Washington's clumsy forgeries any more about "Soviet aggression." Least of all should we Americans, who have to pay the price in dead GI's and soaring taxes, fall for this hoax. Instead, we must speak out more than ever for peace in Korea, for no wars against the Asian nations seeking independence, for peace and trade with Peoples China, and a Big Five no-war pact.

McGRATH'S BIGGEST SCANDAL

IT SAYS IN THE PAPERS that J. Howard McGrath is going to be investigated for the tax scandals in his department. That is very good.

But the biggest scandal that McGrath is committing against the United States is his announcement that he is already using the McCarran Act to build concentration camps for mass round-ups of "possible subversives" in cases of "emergency." At the same time, new Smith Act frameup trials are scheduled soon.

McGrath is not only unable to prevent the looting of the U. S. Treasury by his cronies, like Caudle. He is also looting the precious democratic liberties embodied in the Bill of Rights.

Many Americans are beginning to see this and to take alarm. For example, there is the most important statement by Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees International. Printing a photostat of the concentration camp news item in his magazine, Mr. Ernst shows it to his membership and cries out editorially:

"The camps may be intended for Communists today. They may be used for 'non-Communist liberals' and trade unionists tomorrow. Where is it going to end?"

This statement, which should be made available to every trade unionist and local in the U. S. A., has been followed by a citizens' statement to President Truman against these McCarran Act camps. Leading Americans—professors, ministers, rabbis—have signed this demand for a halt to the government's evil scheme for Nazi-like camps to stifle all political opposition.

We believe their appeal should be joined by thousands more, especially by trade unions. The fatal errors of the German people must not be repeated here. They let themselves be betrayed with the drug that fascism hits "only Communists and Jews." As the new trials of the Smith Act victims get under way in California, New York, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, the protesting words of Brother Ernst, of the CIO resolution, and of many others denouncing "thought control" should result in united action to halt these crimes against democracy.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

NOW CONCENTRATION CAMPS



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 46 Years of Struggle

By RICHARD O. BOYER

ON A COLD WINTER night 46 years ago tomorrow, a beautiful girl of 15 stood before an audience at the Harlem Socialist Club at 250 W. 125 St., making her first public speech. It was the beginning of the career of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which will reach its climax on March 3, 1952, when Elizabeth, now a woman of 61, acting as her own attorney, will be forced to defend herself in federal court under the thought-control Smith Act.

Between those dates, Jan. 31, 1906, and March 3, 1952, lies a good deal of history and a lifetime of service to the American working class. Between those dates there is the blast of fire that killed Joe Hill, the Wobblay poet who said "Don't mourn; organize!" There is the Sacco and Vanzetti defence campaign, and the great strikes at Lawrence and Lowell and Paterson, and much more that has been an integral part of the life of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

On that wintry night so long ago, when Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, pigtailed hanging down her back, spoke on "Women Under Socialism," T. R., the Rough Rider and the personification of a burgeoning American imperialism, was heading the country into the panic of 1907. The Russian Revolution of 1905 had apparently failed, Socialism was still only a dream of the future.

THE GIRL with the pigtailed never dreamed that socialism was only 11 years away. Nevertheless as she quoted Bebel and Marx and Engels, she was very confident. A yellowing socialist paper of the period describes her delivery "at once marked by eloquence and common sense." She was so lovely that David Belasco, the theatrical producer, upon seeing her picture in a newspaper a short time later, tried to persuade her to make the stage her career.

The girl of 1906 has gone through many experiences, and the years have not always been easy ones. Yet those who saw her appear for the first time as her own attorney last Friday before Federal Judge Vincent Leibel in connection with Smith Act charges would have to agree on one thing. Her delivery, in or out of the courtroom, is still marked by "common sense and eloquence."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn still vividly remembers that

night of Jan. 31, 1906, when she made her first public speech. The family was poor, for her father, Thomas Flynn, a granite cutter, surveyor, Socialist and militant Irish nationalist, was frequently out of work. They walked the two miles between the family home at 134 St. and Brook Ave. in the Bronx and the Socialist hall in Harlem because they did not have fare. She still recalls the snow squeaking and crunching under foot as the whole family, Elizabeth, 15, Kathy, 13, Tom 11 and Bina 8, and Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, trailed over the Willis Avenue Bridge.

She remembers, perhaps, best of all, because of the family poverty, the \$3 she received as a fee for her first talk. Because she did so well on this initial appearance, and because of her reputation as a high school debater, she was soon being asked to talk in all parts of the city before Socialist audiences.

The following summer, while speaking before a large crowd at 38 St. and Broadway, her subject socialism, she was arrested for "blocking traffic" but was acquitted by an Irish judge who suggested that she give future talks on Socialism in working-class neighborhoods.

Because of scarcity of money, the family entertainment was confined to arguing or debate and reading the best in literature and poetry. Elizabeth's father could take and did take almost any side of any subject. Her mother, Anne Gurley, who had been born in Galway, Ireland, was a woman of unusual attainments, a lover of poetry and a feminist who had heard in her girlhood in Concord, N. H., lectures by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN began the defense work, for which she is famous, in 1907 when she was 17 years old, defending Moyer and Big Bill Haywood, leaders of the Western Miners' Union, who had been framed on a charge of murdering the governor of Idaho.

In 1909 and 1910 she was active in the great free speech fights at Missoula, Montana and Spokane, Washington, struggles in which hundreds were badly beaten and even murdered by the police, and in which she was frequently arrested.

In 1911 she led the great unemployed demonstrations in New York City and in 1912 she undertook one of her most notable cases, the defense of Ettore

and Giovanitti, the framed leaders of the great Lawrence strike, winning their acquittal.

In 1913 she defended the many arrested in the New York hotel workers' strike while in 1913-'4 she was active in the Paterson silk strike, where hundreds, including herself, were arrested. In 1915, she fought unsuccessfully for the life of Joe Hill and the following year began the defense of Tom Mooney, who was not released until 1939. She led the defense for Eugene V. Debs, for the victims of the Palmer Raids, and for Sacco and Vanzetti, for whose lives she struggled so hard that she suffered a breakdown after their execution in 1927.

She joined the Communist Party on her recovery in 1936, and at present is a member of its national committee. This is the woman whom the Government wishes to imprison for five years after 46 years of struggle in behalf of the American working class.

Northwestern U. Forum to Be Held On Genocide

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—The Interracial Club on the Northwestern University campus here will sponsor a forum Feb. 8 on the Civil Rights Congress petition to the United Nations, "We Charge Genocide." The forum will be a feature of Negro History week observance.

The club has protested the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and the other racist outrages in Florida. Patricia Wright, president, and Owen Mortimer, vice-president of the club, in letters to President Truman, Attorney General McGrath and Florida Gov. Warren, urged "thorough investigation of this grave injustice."

The Daily Northwestern, in an editorial on Jan. 22, urged students: "Don't go to Florida for a vacation. You might be blown up, unless you can prove you aren't a Negro, Jew, Catholic, or member of any other minority." Describing the murder of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore, the student paper declared: "Moore was no radical agitator, but because he worked to better his people, he was dangerous. And so, it seems, is anyone who refused to bow to bigotry in Florida."

Nelson

(Continued From Page 1)

Communism, as an enemy of the Negro people.

Nelson was saying that "the stench of the slave market hangs over this frameup trial."

He was citing Musmanno's protection of the Ku Klux Klan, which the red-baiting judge has never attacked, and Cercone's contemptuous attitude towards Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro Communist leader, who testified for Nelson. The Communist leader then turned to Harry Alan Sherman, the chairman of the Americans Battling Communism.

"Musmanno," said Nelson, "was in cahoots with Sherman when they started this prosecution. And Sherman, as I brought out in the trial, is the man who made a speech in Carnegie Hall against housing for the Negro people of Pittsburgh."

Sherman's anti-Negro speech was made Aug. 25, 1950. It was denounced in the Pittsburgh Courier of Nov. 4, 1950, as an example of "race prejudice." Sherman assailed all public housing as "Communism" in the same speech.

Judge Montgomery angrily cut Nelson off.

Nelson protested: "I have a right to show the political degeneracy of this man," who swore to the complaint against him, he said.

Montgomery snapped back: "Mr. Sherman's talk at Carnegie Hall won't come into this courtroom."

Prosecutor Cercone was smirking with delight, and Nelson blazed forth:

"I can understand why the prosecutor doesn't want this to come out."

JUDGE SHOUTS

Montgomery then began shouting at Nelson.

Nelson replied: "Why are you shouting at me?"

And the judge growled back that he was going to "make a note of what you are doing."

The Americans Battling Communism leader in black robes was scheduled to give his charge to the jury as Nelson finished.

"We live in an age when capitalism is on its way out in the world," said Nelson in his closing statement. "And those Marxist books on the counsel table tell why capitalism is going out. That is why the prosecutor wants to burn those books and put me in prison."

"Those books show why public ownership of the industries is bound to come. Those books show that the common people, the working people, have everything to gain from a Socialist system. And they show what the very rich men of Pittsburgh have to lose. That's why they want to burn those books."

Who owns Pittsburgh and exploits its many workers? asked Nelson.

The answer, he said, is pretty well known. The chief owners of Pittsburgh and the industries around it are the U.S. Steel Corp. (Morgan) and the Mellon family. A MELLON STORY

Nelson then told a story of the late Beatty Mellon, a son of the original multi-millionaire Judge Mellon of the same Court of Common Pleas, in which the present trial is being held.

Mellon was asked by a Senate Committee in 1923 if he ever visited his extensive mining prop-

erties near Pittsburgh, which were then run by company gunmen.

And Mellon replied: "Way out in the mines?" Did he go "way out in the mines?" No, he didn't.

Such monopolists explained Nelson, are naturally against the Communist Party, a workingclass Party, which seeks to nationalize the mining and steel industries and all the properties of the big trusts for the benefit of the people.

And such monopolists have been using stoolpigeons — like Matt Cvetic — to frame progressive workers from the beginning, continued Nelson.

Nelson was armed with a mass of material on the frame-ups of progressive workers in Pennsylvania from the days of the 20 Irish miners, who were hanged in the late 1870's to the present day.

Judge Montgomery kept cutting the Communist leader's attacks on the frame-up off, however, when the prosecutor objected.

Nelson would say: "I am going to show that many Pennsylvania workers have been framed by stoolpigeons."

And Assistant District Attorney would cry: "I object to such talk."

Nelson would say: "It is well known that the anthracite miners were framed and hanged because they organized a union. And a shameful Pinkerton stoolpigeon named McParlan."

"Objection sustained," said the judge.

Nelson replied: "Anyone who has read labor history knows that the 'Molly Maguires' (as the Irish anthracite miners were then called) were framed."

And the Americans Battling Communism leader coldly retorted: "We all may not have read all the history that you have read, Mr. Nelson."

Nelson then said: "Well, the whole country knows that the Scottsboro boys were framed."

And the judge, with an uneasy feeling about the two Negro jurors in the box, replied that the people didn't know whether they were framed or not.

The judge ruled repeatedly that Nelson could not refer to specific court cases outside the jurisdiction of his court. Nelson repeatedly challenged this ruling: why had the judge permitted the prosecutor to bring in the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders in the Foley Square trial during his cross-examination of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, he asked.

And the following give-and-take between the judge and the Communist leader came next:

Judge: I did it for one purpose.

Nelson: You did it to prejudice my case.

Judge: I did it to attack the credibility of your witness, who said he knew them.

PROUD OF KNOWING 11

Nelson then told the jury: "I'm proud of knowing the 11 Communist leaders. They were no more guilty than I am. If the country has listened to them there would not have been 100,000 American casualties in Korea. They were convicted on framed-up testimony from the New York Cvetic, Budenz, whom the prosecutor threatened to bring into this case."

Nelson reminded the jury that the prosecutor's case rested entirely on stoolpigeons. And Cvetic was the only stoolie who attempted to testify about the time and place covered in the indictment, that is the period from Sept. 1, 1948 to Aug. 31, 1950, in Allegheny County.

Nelson answered Cvetic's crude inventions about Communist "force and violence" propaganda, which the spy recited like a parrot for his \$34 a day. Then he dealt again with the record of this labor spy, who stooped on his fellow unionists in a CIO Government employes union, before going on the FBI payroll to escape the draft.

But even the lying Cvetic didn't offer a scrap of evidence to connect the defendant with any sabotage or espionage, as the prosecutor had promised to do in his opening statement. Nelson emphasized the prosecutor's bluffing and fakery throughout.

Lenora Wilson gave a history of the Florida atrocities, and Mrs. Naomi Johnson served as chairman. The meeting was also endorsed by the Old First church and Metropolitan Baptist church youth sections.

Lewis

(Continued from Page 3)

abominable and arbitrary Taft-Hartley Law."

Following the Orient No. 2 disaster, Lewis said, he received telegrams from unions all over the world, including one from Bolivia.

Lewis said he "wondered how the U. S. representatives on UNESCO of the United Nations would explain such callous disregard of human life to the people of the Malay Peninsula, Egypt and Africa."

"I wonder how these representatives could explain their daring to impose on other peoples the culture which would permit such terrible events," said Lewis.

Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

structors" to Chiang forces operating illegally in North Burma.

Malik said that since U. S. delegate John Sherman Cooper made no mention of the U. S. Army "instructors" the Soviet Union could accept their presence as "facts." He added that "so far, the facts militate against you."

"These troops are there, aren't they?" Malik asked. "And they are girding for aggression, aren't they? Isn't that an aggressive force which could undertake aggression at any time which would give an excuse to the United States to interfere under the pretense of a defense of America?"

"These divisions are supplied with U. S. arms, under command of U. S. officers. Isn't that a sharp striking force that at any moment can provoke aggression and transform Burma into a field of battle?"

Malik demanded a "clear statement" from Washington.

The Soviet delegate referred to yesterday's statement by Burmese delegate U. Myint Thein that the Chiang clique is guilty of aggression against Burma by keeping forces in North Burma.

The troops, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 12,000 men, are part of Chiang's forces which fled over the border from China when the Chinese kicked him out.

"It is incumbent on the first political committee to take this appeal by Burma under consideration," Malik said.

Florida

(Continued From Page 3)

use the atom-bomb if we don't stop them."

Rev. Harold S. Williamson of the Rugged Cross Mission in Jersey City spoke movingly of the funeral of Mrs. Moore, which he attended, and told of a lengthy interview with Gov. Warren of Florida.

A proposal for a national day of mourning for the entire Negro community—churches, schools, organized and unorganized workers, business establishments—was advanced by Rev. Melvin Bullock.

The overflow audience cheered when the youthful pastor of the Hopewell Baptist Church warned that "If we are frightened by labels or red-baiting, there will be more Harriet Moore funerals."

Other speakers included Rev. M. M. Thomas, treasurer B. M. Nesbitt of the Elizabeth NAACP; youth director Kathleen Lee of the Bethany Baptist church; Young Republican leader William Davis; Elizabeth NAACP Youth Council secretary Juanita Griffin; Richard Hoppe, FEPC chairman, UE Tele-tone; and Charles Wilhoft of the Unitarian Church.

Lenora Wilson gave a history of the Florida atrocities, and Mrs. Naomi Johnson served as chairman. The meeting was also endorsed by the Old First church and Metropolitan Baptist church youth sections.

Albany

(Continued From Page 1)

asionally he eyed the union packed gallery and bit his lips. Twice the Senate gavel banged in warnings to the applauding delegation. Westchester Republican Frank S. McCullough, acting as temporary president, threatened to "clear the gallery."

Bianchi revealed that Sen. Wicks had given his consent to a discharge motion which would force the Bianchi repeal measure out of committee in three weeks. Later Bianchi told the mass meeting his delay strategy was prompted by a desire to mobilize even greater upstate labor support.

In his Senate speech, Bianchi said he had made a formal request to the Labor and Industry Committee for a public hearing. This demand for public hearing "in all important cities" was emphasized by Leon Straus fur workers' leader, who chaired the afternoon rally.

Sen. Wicks, however, told a delegation he opposed a hearing. Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat, who has cosponsored the Bianchi bill, was given a warm greeting at the meeting. He pledged to join the unionists "all the way" to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law and bring back "decent and improved unemployment insurance standards."

Other speakers were Arthur Schutzel, ALP state executive sec-

Sub Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

turned in 153 subs out of a goal of 350, or 43 percent.

One Newark ace subgetter, who has set himself a personal goal of 40 and has already obtained 19, reports that every subscriber whom he has been able to reach has resubscribed, and that where he has been unable to reach some he has obtained new subs to replace them.

Two other aces have 15 each, and there are others with 12, 11 and 8 subs.

Yesterday's mail also brought seven of the special \$10 combination Daily Worker and Worker subs from the area around Schenectady, making it 13 of these combinations from there thus far. The local Freedom of the Press group has set up a fund from which readers can borrow the money to pay for this \$10 sub, and then repay the fund at a rate of \$2 a week.

Carpenters Strike At Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 29.—A strike of the local carpenters union against Moyers Bros. has tied up the city's Pleasant Village housing project, the new East Altoona sewage disposal plant and Blair County's new Home for the Indigent. The carpenters' demand that a 10-cent hourly wage increase granted by the Wage Stabilization Board last fall be made retroactive to last June. The Board stipulated the increase "may" be made retroactive.

Classified Ads

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION
MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners, starts Tuesday, Feb. 3 at 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$6 weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization at 108 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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retary; Bella Ballymson and Nat Manley of Local 475, UE; Kenneth Sherbell, former ALP State Senator, from Local 65; James McDonald, of the East Harlem Tenants and Health Group; Tony Salles, Local 430, UE; Charles Gosling, Local 51, AFL Painters; Sam Freedman, Fur Joint Council; Morris Angel, Fur Joint Board; William Taylor, Local 1199, Retail Drug Clerks; Charles Folkes, UE.

Shopper's Guide

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on the death of her

FATHER

From friends in the
11th A.D. of Brooklyn

Convention Lays Basis for Advance in Negro Creative Arts

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Groundwork for a new upsurge in Negro creative art was laid at the two-day constitutional convention of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts held in Harlem over the weekend.

More than 100 delegates, meeting at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge of the Elks, 15 W. 126 St. devoted their Saturday session to the keynote talks of Roy DeCarava and Margaret Burroughs and to two afternoon panel sessions on employment and community activities.

Sunday was taken up with panel reports and proposals, adoption of a constitution, a program and "An Evening in the Arts." This unprecedented show with its outstanding talent was enthusiastically received by the audience. It will be reviewed later.

The theme of the convention was "You've taken my blues and gone" from Langston Hughes poem "Notes on a Commercial Theater." And the program adopted was in the spirit of the poem, ending "but someday somebody will stand up and talk about me and write about me . . . I reckon it'll be me myself!"

Both the reports of officers and the discussion and proposals of delegates called for basing the committee activities in the community and for enlisting members from the community organizations.

Ruth Jett, executive secretary, called for a "community wide conference within 60 days" to establish a theater and arts center; a commercial arts workshop; expansion of the already busy film chapter school and a Spring Film Festival.

"We call upon the writers of the literature chapter," she said, "to write about life in the community."

Miss Jett stated that the jobs program would be "worked out with the trade unions."

Earlier, Mrs. Victoria Garvin of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, told the delegates, "We do not look upon CNA as a service organization but as one with which we will cooperate in every area of the struggle for Negro rights."

In his address, DeCarava, artist and photographer, denounced the prevailing "culture of mistrust . . . that says might is right when it's white . . . a culture of tall blonde lies, dehumanized men with blue eyes . . . seducer and degrader of women reduced to leg and breast. . . This culture of bigness, colossal, gigantic, stupendous, and a penny for more milk. This culture of false history and diplomacy . . . would destroy us with lies and bombs and tuberculosis. This they would do in the name of white superiority. But they won't, because they've been trying for 300 years and we're still here and we intend to stay here."

Paul Robeson, who attended both days and appeared in "An Evening in the Arts," urged the delegates to develop a program to rescue Negro art and culture from "those who would wipe it out. Robeson said that one aspect of this drive is the 'belittling of the original contributions of Negro musicians. . . Now they're saying Dizzy Gillespie sounds like Stan Kenton, Billy Holiday like Dinah Shore and Bessie Smith like Sophie Tucker."

In the jobs panel, delegates declared the entertainment unions were virtually company unions. "If they were real unions," one delegate declared, "it wouldn't be so difficult to raise the question of discrimination. If they had Negro members they would be unions in every sense of the word."

One Negro member of a concert orchestra said, "I can't fight for other Negroes by myself. I need support from the people in the community."

An actor charged that a "movement is on to abolish the anti-dis-

crimination resolution of the Television Authority," the coordinating body of the various unions involved.

From Chicago, Charles Burroughs of the CNA branch told how the group is expanding into the community. He urged this kind of program on the parent body.

The jobs session was chaired by Leon Bibb, and the community

session was led by Everett Thomas. The business sessions were led by Arthur Garvin, chairman of the film chapter and Ernest Critchlow, CNA chairman.

A general resolution denounced the attack of Georgia Governor Talmadge on Negro television actors and the killing of Harry and Harriet Moore in Florida and demanded the return of Paul Robeson's passport.

PICKETS BREAK JIMCROW AT FORD'S THEATRE, BALTIMORE

By DAVID FLATT

Segregation at Ford's theatre in Baltimore will be ended Feb. 1, it was announced yesterday. This is the culmination of a six-year picketline against segregation, initiated by the NAACP and supported by progressive Negro and white organizations and individuals of that city.

Josephine Baker will open her own night club on Broadway next month. . . .

MGM is anticipating British censorship beef against the violence in "Quo Vadis" by cutting the crunching sound in scene where Buddy Baer breaks neck of a bull. . . . Paul Henreid's film, "For Men Only," is being advertised as "every woman's picture."

Baltimore Sun, Maryland's biggest daily, calling for an end to film censorship in the State. . . . Sweden banned "Guilty of Treason," Hollywood film glorifying the anti-Semite Mindszenty. . . . Cowboy actor Gene Autry is so rich, a Broadway wit wagged, instead of branding his cattle he engraves them."

Speaking of the rich, it's no longer possible to picture them as lice in the movies without being called "Communist." . . . Edwin Gilbert's book "The Squirrel Cage" makes this point clear. It tells of two screen writers, Tony Willard and Sy Clifton who were ordered by the producer to tone down certain scenes in their script which have the "smell of red propaganda." Tony read the note again. Red Propaganda? Where?

"He opened the screen play to the section in question, to the scene between Benton and Lorna."

"Benton: You'll stay here! There's no use trying to leave."

"Lorna: (Turning back to him): How can you be so defensible?"

"Benton grabs her wrist. Benton (quietly): It's necessary."

"Lorna ((freeing herself): It's never occurred to you to think

about him as a human being? You hate him because you prefer to hate! It's habit with you to hate!"

"Benton suddenly strikes her." "Tony went over the scene several times before he called the producer on the phone:

"I just got your note and I don't understand . . . about the red propaganda. I've read the stuff over carefully and I can't for the life of me see the shadow of the Kremlin," Tony said.

"Now don't be upset about this, Tony . . . Milikan says we've got to stop making heavies out of the rich. Now Benton is a rich industrialist and you can't have him hit her in the face. Milikan says that will make the audience start hating the whole upper class of America. . . ."

"But the whole story depends on Benton's character. He is cruel and sadistic, that's the motivation for everything that Lorna does later," Tony said.

"Well . . . why don't you have Sy Clifton help you work it out?"

"We'll tone it down a little," said Clifton. "We'll make Benton a sort of a loveable rascal. Gruff, nasty temper, but underneath the audience knows he's really a nice sentimental guy."

"Sy, look, that dilutes the whole thing. If you sugar it up, if you give Benton syrup instead of blood the whole force, the guts are gone. It'll come out phony. So phony."

"Do you want grey hair or a good screen credit?" he said.

"Naturally, I want a credit. But I don't want something that . . ."

"A credit is a credit is a credit," Clifton laughed. "Let me take a crack at it I think I can please everybody."

Barnard Rubin's play "The Candy Store" which had 9-months run here last year under New Playwrights auspices is now in rehearsal in London and will open March 15 at the London Unity Theatre of which Michael Redgrave is a director.

CAB CALLOWAY ASSAILS DISCRIMINATION ON TV

Cab Calloway, the Negro band leader, sharply rapped discrimination on television, on Barry Gray's midnight to 3 a.m. program over WMCA Sunday night.

He said, "The only reason I am deprived of a commercial radio and TV contract is because I am a Negro."

Negroes buy all the products advertised on the radio, he said. "Why, then, are we not presented to the American public the same as white artists?"

All the big networks, NBC, CBS, ABC, told him, "We have no market for a Negro show."

Calloway said he couldn't get anything but guest shots on TV. Once Ed Sullivan asked him to work up an idea for a show which he did, "but nothing came of it."

He said he was going to the Caribbean to work because "I can't work in New York, I can't work in Chicago, I can't work in Los Angeles."

"Why am I not accepted in the homes of the American TV viewing public as Cab Calloway?" he asked.

"It isn't the people of America who don't accept me as a TV artist. It's the sponsors and advertisers and another little group between them."

"I want the world to know how I feel," he said angrily.

He pointed out that he had been in show business for 23 years. "I can stand on my own two feet. This is not a personal matter. It's a matter of public concern that no Negro performer is represented on television as a star of his own show."

Barry Gray pointed out that Calloway had stopped the show several times while guesting on TV.

The Negro bandleader got a tremendous ovation from the audience at Chandler's Restaurant, where the program originates.

on the scoreboard

by lester redney

Answering a Reader on Louis

A BROOKLYN READER wants our comment on a statement attributed to Joe Louis in a clipping from the Jan. 16 issue of the "Mirror." The story came from San Diego during the fight to open up the PGA golf tourney there to Negro golfers. It quotes Louis as saying, in regard to the fact that he got into the tourney while Sam Spiller, another Negro golfer, was barred, ". . . you got to crawl before you can walk."

Our comment is this. Whether Joe Louis said that or not, so what? Subsequent events show that it was just a spoken phrase. He was also reported as saying that the jimcrow PGA was "another Hitler we got to lick," that Hitler believed in the super race and the PGA president who permitted discrimination on the links believed in the white race. He said he refused to fall for the technicalities barring Spiller, that he was "just beginning to fight this thing and means to see it through."

Louis didn't let it go at his own victory in cracking the San Diego open. While that tourney was still in progress, he united with Spiller to announce that they were expecting to play in the forthcoming tourneys in Arizona and right along the pro trail. Seven Negro golfers played in Arizona. Louis is still bucking jimcrow right along the tourney line. Nor is he satisfied with the way the PGA has "lifted" the ban, saying: "I would like to have one change in the rules—the one that requires Negroes be especially invited before they can compete in qualifying rounds."

As between the quotation from the "Mirror" and these quotations, even if he said them all, he is obviously ACTING on the latter, not the former, and so I don't see any point in discussing the "Mirror" quotation. That remains merely words, and Louis is giving life to the other, fighting words. So let's talk about those. And let's be sure to pick our fights with the golf jimcrows, not with a Negro athlete who is fighting the golf jimcrows.

Houston Ass'n Wants 'Caucasians'

THE NEXT THREE open pro golf tourneys are scheduled for Texas cities. They are El Paso Feb. 7-10, San Antonio Feb. 14-17, and Houston Feb. 21-24. The local sponsors of the first two have said nothing yet. But the Houston Golf Association has popped off already. None of this democracy stuff for them. They have informed the PGA that only "members of the Caucasian race" can hit a golf ball in their "open" tournament. The name of their tournament director is Reuben Albaugh.

This and That

OTHER NEWS relating to Texas and sports discrimination came from the baseball front yesterday. Cleveland's general manager, Hank Greenberg, made it known that three Negro ballplayers are in line for farming to the Dallas team of the Texas League. The Dallas club says OK. The three are outfielders Dave Pope and Dave Hoskins and pitcher Jose Santiago of the Wilkes-Barre team of the Eastern League, Class A. . . .

Allie Reynolds has decided to refuse an operation on his pitching elbow. Carl Hubbell and others who had similar operations for bone chips advised him that the arm never felt the same after that, and since Allie was good enough to pitch two no-hitters with all the chips rattling, he figures why fool around?

It's winter interview time for big league managers, and some of the stuff is priceless. Here's the one on Jimmy Dykes: "Hollywood, Jan. 26.—Jaunty Jimmy Dykes beamed optimism today over the chances of his Philadelphia Athletics in 1952. 'Give us a new second and third baseman and brother we'll be pennant contenders,' he said. 'Aw, go ahead. Give him a new second and third baseman. That's all he needs! Next interview should be with a housewife on the possibilities of having steak for her family once a week in 1952. 'Mrs. Farch beamed optimism today over the chances of having steak once a week. 'Give me the extra four bucks every week a few pounds of steak would cost and brother, we'll eat it,' she said."

Have you seen "Peace Will Win" at the Stanley yet? Nothing like it has hit the New York screen in years. The sooner you see it the sooner you'll want to see it a second time and take your friends along.

Pittsburgher writes to say that Duquesne has the best basketball team in its history, which should make it as good as they come.

An American Goes to Finland

SOMEONE IN Worcester, Mass., sent along an interesting clipping from the Evening Gazette. It is an interview with a Worcester man who just returned from Finland. The headline reads "WAR FEARS MISSING—Finnish Olympic Enthusiasm High." The story begins: "There is less talk of war in the Scandinavian countries than there is in America, according to a Worcester man who has just returned from a trip there. 'The only contest they're preparing for in that part of the world is the 1952 Olympic Games,' reports Hugo J. Olson of 2 Martha Ave."

The Gazette story explains that Mr. Olson is a floor surfacing contractor who visited relatives in Finland now thinking he "might not be able to go next year or the year after because of world conditions." But when he got to Finland, a next-door neighbor to the Soviet Union, he discovered the people "much less pessimistic about the state of the world than we are."

Mr. Olson said the people of Finland are enthusiastic about playing host to the world's top athletes this summer.

"The Russian participants will be welcomed just as heartily as any of the 4,500 contestants," he said. "Finland is paying off her war debt to Russia, as she has paid America, and she isn't afraid to look either square in the eye."

As for the result of the games . . . "they're taking the attitude may the best man win," said Mr. Olson.

In other words, let the competition be on the sports fields and other peaceful areas and not on the battlefield. I hope our Worcester friend sent another clipping of the same story to some of the atomaniacs in Washington.

Wonder what the hysteria-less Finns over there think of New York's schools sending little children cowering under desks over here?

City Council Backs Fund for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital

The long fight of Negro and white residents of Brooklyn for a municipal interracial hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area was advanced yesterday when the City Council adopted a resolution calling on the Board of Estimate to reinsert a \$960,000 appropriation into the capital budget for the project.

Mayor Impelletteri had removed the appropriation. The campaign for the hospital was launched by Brooklyn residents, members of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress.

Councilman Jack Kranis, Brooklyn Democrat, introduced the resolution, and last week the council finance committee recommended its adoption.

Brooklyn Borough President, John Cashmore, responding to demands from Kings County residents, pledged to introduce a budget amendment in the Board of Estimate to restore the appropriation.

The Kranis resolution was adopted with only Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican, recording himself as "not voting." Isaacs said he "agreed with everything in the resolution," but added he favored an alternate plan proposed by the hospital commissioner to build a hospital on another site in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

Deighton Osborne, co-chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, lauded the Council's action and declared:

"We will step up our campaign now and expect speedy action by the Board of Estimate."

Shoppers Win Back Pay for Negro Youth

Unity of Negro and white shoppers on the upper West Side forced John's Market, 3626 Broadway, to give \$225 back pay to a Negro youth who had worked for 20 cents an hour. The victory came as a result of picketing sponsored by the Community FEPC Committee.

The shopkeeper agreed to hire a part-time Negro clerk at \$1 an hour and \$1.50 an hour for Sunday and overtime.

RALLY TO DEMAND TRENTON 2 FREEDOM

NEWARK.—A rally for the freedom of Ralph Cooper and Collis English—the Trenton Two—will be held Wednesday, Feb. 6, by the Essex County Council on Civil Rights, representing over 80 churches and community organizations. The meeting will convene at 8 p.m. in the ILGWU Auditorium, 3 William St., Newark.

The appeal from the life sentence meted out to the two men in the trial which gained worldwide notoriety as the case of the Trenton Six will be filed on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Speakers at the rally will represent the three groups filing the appeal.

The speakers will be Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Patrick Murphy Malin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Prof. Hubert



RALPH COOPER

H. Wilson, of the Princeton Committee.

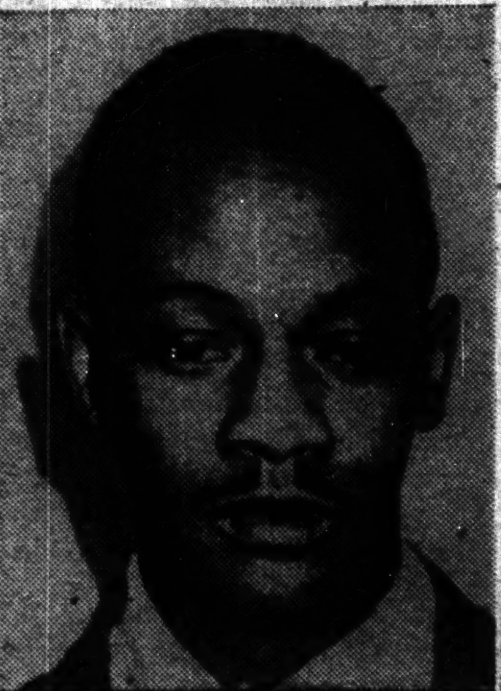
The Trenton Two were convicted of a "crime" which the trial verdict, in freeing the other four men, established could never have been committed.

Collis English suffered a heart attack last weekend and has been transferred to the prison hospital. A Navy veteran, Mr. English contracted heart disease and malaria while on overseas duty.

Fight Move to Exile Foreign-Born Editor

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Chicagoans from trade unions, nationality groups, churches and other community organizations will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3 to protest the attempt to deport Leon Pruseika, co-editor of the Lithuanian daily paper, Vilnis. The protest meeting, sponsored by the Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will be held at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland Ave., at 2:30 p.m. Artists from many national groups will be featured in a cultural program. Admission is free.

A hearing in the Pruseika case is set for this Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. in room 901 of the New Post Office Building.



COLLIS ENGLISH

DEWEY'S BILLION BUDGET CUTS FUNDS FOR WELFARE

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Gov. Dewey today presented the first billion dollar budget in state history. The record appropriation of \$1,093,000,000—an increase of \$93,600,000 over the current budget—brushes off state aid to New York City, maintains the 10 percent cut in personal income taxes which favor the wealthy, rejects all tax boosts or restoration of cuts in levies or corporate and big business incomes, and provides civil service workers with a puny six percent cost-of-living wage rise.

Dewey slashed welfare funds by \$7,700,000 while granting \$73,200,000 for grade crossings and highways.

He offered New York City \$20,500,000 of the \$55 million increase in aid to municipalities, but this was required by law. New York City is seeking \$63 million more from Albany but Dewey made clear such bills will get short shrift.

The city's share of the state-aid

fund actually dropped from the 47 percent it received last year to 46.3 percent though city taxpayers provided 56.2 percent of state-collected revenues.

A day after he issued a Negro History Week proclamation, Dewey slashed funds for the State Commission against Discrimination.

500 Firemen Picket City Hall For Pay Boost

By HARRY RAYMOND

Five hundred city firemen, in blue uniforms, ringed City Hall with a picket line shortly before noon yesterday. The fire-fighters, members of the AFL, Uniformed Firemen's Association, bore placards demanding pay increases to meet the rising cost of living.

The pickets were led by Howard P. Barry, UFA president.

A delegation of nine, including Barry, proceeded to the steps of City Hall, with placards that declared: "Your Firemen Give So Much for So Little"; "We Cannot Feed Our Children on Excuses." No one from the office of Mayor Impelletteri or the Board of Estimate came to meet them.

The firemen seek a \$500 interim yearly pay increase pending a decision on a permanent 25 percent boost in salaries.

Copies of an open letter to the five borough presidents were distributed, which pointed out that the cost of living had increased 90 percent since 1939 while firemen's pay went up only 45 percent.

Nassau ALP Asks Big League Ban On Florida

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A resolution directed to Ford Frick, Commissioner of Baseball and major league teams, asking that the teams transfer their winter training programs out of the State of Florida into another area was released today by Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk Counties American Labor Party.

The 10 teams training in Florida are National League, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati; American League, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit. The others train in California, Arizona and Texas.

The resolution, passed at the ALP's initial 1952 Convention Jan. 20 at the Garden City Hotel concludes, "... that the Major League teams be asked to transfer their winter training programs out of the State of Florida into another area which can guarantee the lives and safety of their Negro and other minority players."

USSR Offers Coal to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—The Soviet Union today offered to sell coal from Sakhalin to two Japanese firms. This follows the acceptance of an invitation by a number of Japanese business leaders to participate in a world economic conference at Moscow and Premier Joseph Stalin's New Year greeting of friendship to the Japanese people.

The Soviet trade office here confirmed reports of the move. It notified the Nagai Trading Co. and the Ataka Industrial Co. of its readiness to sell them more than 200,000 tons of coal from the big island off the coast of Siberia.

The coal had been pending since last fall, when a Soviet mission here began an approach to Japanese interests eager to get coal from Sakhalin, Manchuria and North China, and iron ore from Manchuria.

A group of Japanese political and economic leaders have accepted an invitation from the Soviet Union to attend a world economic conference in Moscow next April.

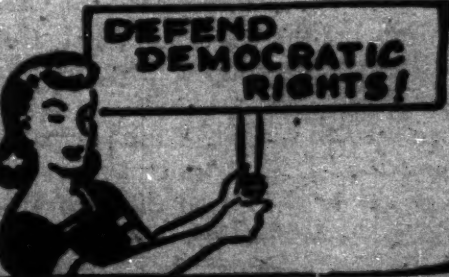
Kei Hoashi, Japanese economist and former Conservative member of the House of Councillors (Senate), announced that 12 or 13 Japanese would participate in the conference.

The group decided to accept the invitation at a meeting Thursday, Hoashi said. All were described by the Kyodo News Service as non-Communists.

Hoashi said: "The conference is purely economic and not political at all. World business leaders are expected to come. I think we should attend and speak out for what we want."

City Council Backs Negro History Week

The City Council unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday calling on the Mayor to officially proclaim the week of Feb. 11-18 Negro History Week. The measure was introduced by Councilman Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat.



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and other teachers of the Jefferson School
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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PABLO GARCIA, noted Puerto Rican attorney, will report on "What Is Happening in Puerto Rico" and the campaign to free Desiderio Marrero. Wednesday, Jan. 30 at 8 p.m. at Jefferson School. Sponsored by: New York State Labor Youth League.

THE COMMUNITY THEATRE presents Edward Chodorov's "Decision." Tonight at 8:30 p.m. 141 West 13th St. (Village Temple and Presbyterian Church). Admission \$1.10. Auspices: Greenwich Village CRC.

Coming

HEAR PABLO GARCIA, defense lawyer for Marrero, framed leader of Puerto Rican Peace Movement, tell "The Truth About Puerto Rico's Fight for Freedom." Also see "Blockade," wonderful film about Republican Spain. 8:30 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Friday, Feb. 1.

THE 15th Annual Entertainment and Dance by the Greek Fur Workers Union. Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 84th St. and 5th Ave. Variety program and dancing to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Spanish music. Admission \$2, tax included.

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STANLEY

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REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, Chairman
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SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS LEON STRAUS
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Unionists Mass in Albany, Win Pledges on Jobless Aid

Daily Worker

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Vol. XXIX, No. 22
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, January 30, 1952
Price 10 Cents

USSR Says U.S. Generals Run Chiang Army in Burma

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Soviet Union today charged before the United Nations that U.S. generals are in "virtual command" of a Kuomintang armed force in Burma and that the American officers are readying the Chiang Kai-shek troops for aggression against People's China. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik also called on the UN's top Political Committee to take up Burma's charges that it is a victim of aggression by the marauding Chiang troops roaming across its territory.

In another UN action, a Washington-steamrollered resolution condemning the Soviet Union for allegedly aiding the Chinese Liberation Armies against the Chiang government in the civil war was adopted, but with a majority of nations either voting against or abstaining.

All of Asia refused to go along with the resolution, which would distort the people's democratic triumph over the dictator Chiang into a Soviet "plot." India, Indonesia, Israel and Burma voted against the resolution, which passed in the Political Committee, 24-9, with 25 abstentions, including Britain and France. The Washington delegate, of course, voted for the resolution, as did the Latin-American representatives.

Soviet delegate Malik quoted Burmese sources as saying that two U. S. generals, seven colonels and 27 majors are attached as "in-

(Continued on Page 6)

East Pennsylvania Puts Pep Into 'Worker' Sub Drive

Readers in Eastern Pennsylvania have finally started rolling in the Worker national circulation campaign, and from their initial experience are confident they will top their goals of 800 Worker subs and 150 for the Daily Worker.

They came through yesterday with 102 Worker subs, and 37 for the daily paper. Scattered earlier results brought them to 157 Worker subs to date, or 20 percent of their objective; and 70 DW subs, which is almost half of the goal.

The campaign nationally for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the DW formally got under way Jan. 1.

One Philadelphia community, South Philadelphia, has already more than attained its objective of 65 subs, and is still going ahead.

The initial push of the Philadelphia readers centered on the freedom of the Press Association rally there last Friday night, addressed by Charles J. Hendley and How-

ard Fast, stockholders of the Daily Worker's publishing company, and by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Jerseyites are also getting up steam in the campaign, and expect to hit their goal of 1,000 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker by Feb. 15. They hope to celebrate their achievement at a large Freedom of the Press rally on Feb. 17.

Leading the campaign are readers in the farm areas around Lakewood, with more than 80 percent of their goals in, and those in Essex County (Newark) who have

(Continued on Page 6)

URGE WIRES TO SAVE LIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO VET

— See Page 3 —

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—"Repeal the Hughes-Brees Law or face defeat at the polls next November." This warning from 750 state-wide unionists rang through the legislature here today as CIO, AFL and independent union members, sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee, stormed the citadel of bi-partisan reaction for a showdown battle.

The day's highlights were:

• The office of Sen. Thomas F. Campbell, Schenectady Republican and a member of the State Labor and Industry Committee confirmed his statement to Esther Letz, secretary of the ULAC, that there would be a public hearing on the Hughes-Brees Law "in two or three weeks."

• Assemblyman Stanley J. Bauer of Buffalo wired the mass meeting at Chancellor's Hall that "as a Republican, I will continue to do all in my power to win repeal of the law."

• Majority Leader Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston, after insisting on seeing no more than seven delegates, finally told 50 who filled his office that he would "sit down" with a trade union committee for the purpose of eliminating "bad parts" of the law.

• Minority Leader Assemblyman Irwin Steingut promised to muster Democratic support for repeal, and pleaded with the delegation to "show me" how that could be done.

• Another Brooklyn Democrat, Sen. Harry Gittleson, pledged "full support for the Bianchi repeal bill. I will stand up and fight for that."

MARCH WITH PLACARDS

From New York City, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Gloversville, and other vital industrial sectors of the state the workers mobilized in downtown Albany, marched with picket signs up State Street against a bitter wind, jammed the Senate gallery, and fanned out later in scores of small contingents which legislators, however adept, could not evade, dodge or deny.

The day's drama began with a speech by Sen. William J. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite,

sponsor of the repeal bill. He told a packed chamber of the rising labor unity "to wipe the Hughes-Brees Law off the books," and as legislators listened with nervous attention, he read off a list of unionists represented at his New York City conference two weeks ago.

"They were painters, railway clerks, phone workers, window cleaners, furriers, tile setters, domestic workers, housewreckers, plasterers, masons, carpenters, musicians, mechanics, paper bag and pulp workers, hotel trades workers, furniture workers—they were CIO, AFL and independent workers" Bianchi recited—and with each listing the hush in the Senate deepened.

HUGHES NERVOUS

Senator John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican, who authored the law, walked nervously around the chamber as Bianchi spoke. Oc-

(Continued on Page 6)

House Group to Probe McGrath

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Judiciary Committee voted today to probe attorney general J. Howard McGrath and his administration of the Justice Department.

McGrath's connection with T. Lamar Caudle, fired as chief of the Justice Department's tax frauds division, is expected to be one of the subjects to be probed.

The House committee acted after President Truman not only refused to fire McGrath but announced McGrath himself would head the Government "cleanup" program.

Nelson Urges Jury: Defend The Right to Fight for Peace

"I'm proud of knowing the 11 Communist leaders. They were no more guilty than I am. If the country had listened to them there would not have been 100,000 American casualties in Korea."

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—Steve Nelson today called on the jurors to show courage and independence, against the frameup gang's pressures, as he said his last words before the verdict is given. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Cercone, who began reading a ranting appeal to prejudice, which Nelson said was drafted by Cercone's uncle, the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

"I appeal to you ladies and gentlemen," said Nelson, "to make your own decision. Don't let the 13th invisible juror—the boss—control your decision."

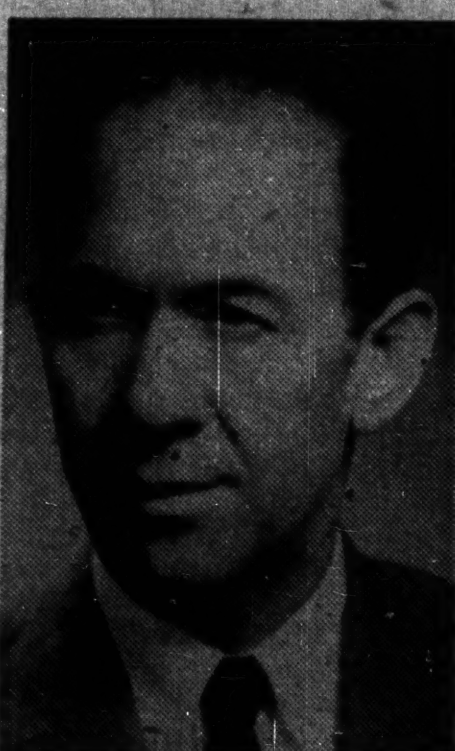
Most of the jurors or their wives are employed in Pittsburgh's war industries by the

Morgan and Mellon-controlled trusts. They were selected from the prosecutor's screened list.

"I appeal to you," added Nelson, "to defend the Bill of Rights, when you retire to the jury room. Don't let the Morgans, the Mellons and the Musmannos, the three M's, destroy the right to think and to express opinions in Pittsburgh."

Nelson spoke of himself as a workingman, who had given all his life to the struggles of the unemployed, the trade unions and the establishment of peace and the coming of a society when man will no longer exploit man.

"And I ask you," he said, "to show courage and give me my right to continue my fight for



NELSON

peace and for the brotherhood of man."

Nelson asked the jurors to understand why he had spoken with bitterness of Musmanno and Cercone and other men who were trying to bury him alive for 20 years and destroy American ideals for freedom.

These ambitious framers didn't care how they broke up a man's family to serve their selfish ends, he told the jury.

Nelson's daughter, Rosie, a beautiful girl of 12, was graduating from grade school to junior high at the very moment he was speaking, and his eight-year-old son, Bobby, was on his way to court.

"Steve Nelson's wife Margaret, has sat by his side at the counsel

table and helped him throughout the trial."

The Pittsburgh Communist leader paid a fervent tribute to his comrades, the 11 Communist leaders, who were convicted in the Foley Square frameup. They had been viciously attacked by Cercone.

Nelson said:

"I stand by the brave leaders of my organization. They are honest, devoted Americans. They fought for peace for Americans. That's why the warmongers framed them."

Judge Montgomery let Nelson pay this tribute, but the judge cut him off with snarling tones when Nelson attacked the head of Montgomery's organization, the Americans Battling

(Continued on Page 6)



A novel experience for many of India's millions, residents of New Delhi are shown as they went to polls to elect state assemblymen. At top, polling officer paints indelible ink on finger of Moslem woman as precaution against voting twice. Below, farmers arrive on camel to cast their ballots.

Rip Washington on Asia Aggression

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Any armed U. S. adventure in Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia will be in defense of imperialist colonialism, both the Chicago Daily News and Chicago Tribune acknowledge editorially.

In addition, Percy Wood, Tribune correspondent in Southeast for five years, makes clear, in an article of Jan. 16, that Washington charges of Chinese "aggression" in Indo-China are merely a smokescreen.

Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, "is followed," Wood writes, "by an estimated 80 percent of Viet Nam's 27,000,000 people, not because he is a Communist but because he is the rice farmers, rubber workers and coal miners of the country the one person who has done more for their independence than any other."

Wood declares that "in typical colonial fashion," France today "is using foreign legionnaires . . . and others of its colonial troops, besides its own soldiers, in the attempt to put down the Ho Chi Minh guerillas. But the situation has remained virtually static, with the French holding the cities,

sometimes with difficulty, while the guerillas control the rest of the country."

The Chicago Daily News of Jan. 23 declares that "it is a dismaying prospect" that the U. S. may enter the Indo-Chinese fighting in force. "And we face it unhappily aware that whatever its political and military expediency, we shall once again be lined up on the side of European colonialism in Asia. We have been steadily losing Asiatic good will from Suez to Singapore."

The Tribune, while not refuting the lie that People's China threatens 'aggression' in Indo-China, admits that "the sending of our ships and our airmen to a war in southeast Asia is a pledge of another 100,000 American casualties, this time not for the defense of a full-fledged member of UN but for the continuance of hated colonial regimes."

CLEVELAND PRESS WARNS ON AID TO FRENCH IN ASIA

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29. — The Cleveland Press warns editorially (Jan. 26) against U.S. participation in the war of French imperialism against Tunis or Indo-China. Of the Tunis events, the Press writes: "This appears to be an old-fashioned war for independence, the kind Americans in the past have regarded with great sympathy."

As to aiding France against Indo-China (the Press does not note that the U.S. is already giving such help) the Press asks:

"Can the United States join France in the Indo-China war and convince the Moslems that it is neutral in the African war? Or is the proposed second front in Indo-China to be followed by a third front in Tunisia, and then a fourth front in Morocco, which also is at the point of a revolt against French colonialism?"

The paper adds:

"When we send guns to France to use in Indo-China it will be difficult to prevent the French from diverting some of those guns for use in Tunisia, which is much closer to the homeland. It will be even more difficult to convince the Moslems in Tunisia, and their kinsmen in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, that we are not supporting France against them."

While going along with the phony allegations about People's China's 'threat' to Indo-China, the Press concluded:

"... the report is current that the United States has agreed to intervene in Indo-China, if it is invaded by Red China. With what we ask, and how can we hope to win?"

WHY THE UNITED FRONT IN INDIA LED BY COMMUNISTS IS A POWER IN THE ELECTIONS

By CHARLES WISLEY

(Article I)

Dramatic gains for the Communist Party and its allies have focused world attention on the general elections in India. The united front led by the Communists has emerged as a powerful force on the Indian political scene. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party, which was once a united front of all Indians opposed to imperialism, continues to be the biggest party, but will not have a majority of the votes.

This much is already evident from the partial returns in India's first national elections by universal adult suffrage. Under the British the franchise was limited to the propertied and educated, and in the 1946 elections there were only 15 million voters. Now there are 176 million eligible voters, of whom about 50 percent are expected to cast ballots.

Voting began last October and will not be completed until the middle of February. At stake are 3,293 seats in the state legislative assemblies and 497 in the central parliament.

Besides the Congress Party and the left united front, other groups contesting the elections are the Socialist Party; the Peasant-Worker-People's Party, which under the leadership of former Congress president Acharya Kripalani split from Congress last summer; various extreme right-wing parties advocating Hindu communalism; and a large body of independents.

KEY ISSUES

The key issues in the election are the acute economic crisis in India, the Congress government's failure to carry out genuine land reform, its policy of repression and its foreign policy of "neutrality" which actually has preserved Britain's economic rule and has opened the door to American imperialism, rejecting at the same time Soviet offers of aid.

These words are but a pale reflection of the widespread famine conditions and the impoverishment

of the working people through price increases 500 to 700 percent over pre-war years—results of the Congress regime's pro-landlord and pro-big business policies.

REPRESSION

Wherever the people resisted, they were met with fascist-like violence. Until shortly before the elections, the Communist Party was banned in several states and only semi-legal elsewhere in India. Over 25,000 Communists and members of labor, peasant, student and women's organizations were imprisoned without trial under special ordinances. In Andhra alone, 200 Communists were killed in a period of six months in 1950. Under these conditions, "India's tremendous experiment in democracy," as the New York Times characterized the elections, is taking place.

The left united front has won its biggest successes in the South Indian triangle formed by the states of Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and Madras. This area, with a population of about 75 million has the largest percentage of landless laborers.

In Travancore-Cochin the Communist Party is still banned and its leaders were not allowed to address election meetings. However, a "United Front of Leftists" was formed by the Communists and two local parties, which won 32 out of the 108 state legislative assembly seats. In addition, five of the 11 elected independents are adherents of the united front. Congress obtained 44 seats, the Socialists 12 and other parties 9.

A Communist candidate was elected while underground to the central parliament with a vote of 158,000 against 82,000 cast for his Congress Party rival. Six left coalition members were elected to the state assembly from jail.

HYDERABAD

In Hyderabad also the Communist Party is still banned and many of its functionaries have been killed, jailed or driven under-

ground. In Telengana province of this state the people rose up in 1948 and in 2,500 villages carried through democratic land reform and wrested the government from the landlords. An army of 30,000 has been "pacifying" the people for the last three years.

In addition to this occupation, the Communists had to contend against an intensive propaganda campaign which attributed to them all the crimes of violence committed by the military. Yet they were able to form an electoral alliance, the "People's Democratic Front." With results from 165 out of 175 constituencies reported, they have won 48 seats. Congress got 89 seats, independents 13, Socialists 10 and the rightwing Scheduled Castes Federation only 5.

The Communists have retained their strength in the center of the agrarian movement, Nalgonda District, where the imprisoned leader of the state Communist Party defeated his Congress opponent three to one. Their influence has spread to the urban areas, as shown by the race between a People's Democratic Front candidate and the mayor of Hyderabad city, in which the latter received less than one-third of the progressive's vote.

MADRAS

In Madras, Congress has suffered its most spectacular setback, with six out of the 11 ministers of the state cabinet, including the chief minister, defeated, one by a Communist. The Congress Party is not expected to have a majority in the assembly.

Yet this is one of the states in which repression has been most brutal. Special police camps were set up in areas where the Communist Party is strong. Although the ban on the Party was lifted last year by court decision, the Communist leaders are still in jail or underground. Several frameup trials involving a large number of Communists are pending.

(To Be Continued)

SOVIET PEOPLES PAY HOMAGE TO LENIN

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

Several days a week, throughout the year in rain, snow or sunshine, large crowds of people line up and wait their turn to visit Lenin's Mausoleum. You'll find a collective farmer his wife and children on the line; people who visit Moscow from Kamchatka and Sakhalin 5,000 miles away mingle with folks who live in the city or its suburbs.

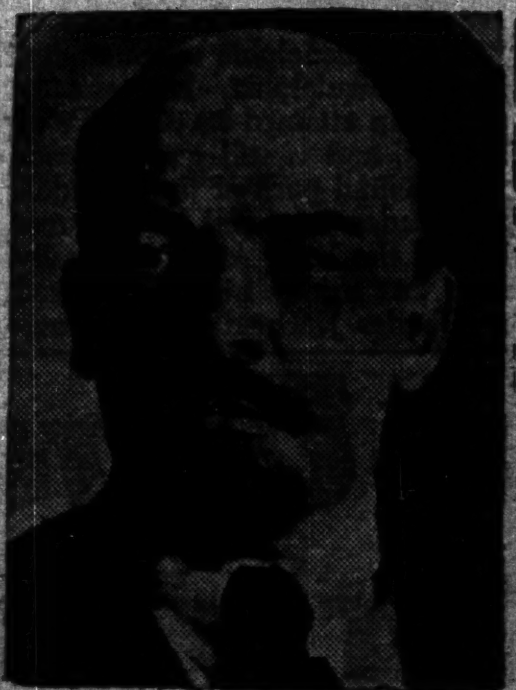
Six days a week people stream into the big red brick building at the Square of the Revolution which houses the Lenin museum. Whenever you visit you see individual visitors as well as groups of students or excursionists from factories, farms and organizations.

There are dozens of trained guides who take groups through the various rooms and describe the paintings, the posters, leaflets, newspapers, the manuscripts, photographs, the articles of clothing, the books and libraries which Lenin used—the life and work of the founder of the Bolshevik Party, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on display.

WRITINGS

Visit any book store or kiosk in any section of Moscow, and in any other city of the Soviet Union and glance through the titles. You'll find editions of books and pamphlets written by Lenin from 1893 to his last days. And when you examine the dates they were published, almost invariably it's a 1951 date. Soon it will be a 1952 imprint. No matter how large the editions the demand for Lenin's writings is insatiable.

Speak to a student majoring in physics, chemistry or biology, not



V. I. LENIN

to speak of the social sciences and he or she will almost inevitably have read Lenin's philosophical work, "Materialism and Empirio Criticism." Last year publication of the fourth edition of Lenin's collected works was completed when volumes 34 and 35 came out with the Letters of Lenin. As fast as the half million copies of each volume came off the press they were sold out. The edition is appearing in all the languages of the Soviet peoples.

Two rather elderly women had stationed themselves in front of one of the exhibits in the Lenin museum. They were country folk and they looked with deep interest and shook their heads at the primitive tools, the tea kettle and pot suspended from a wooden log held up by two forked sticks. Lenin used these while in hiding from the police of the Kerensky regime after the July demonstrations in

Petrograd in 1917. That was when Lenin wrote his classic work, "State and Revolution."

STALIN'S VOW

When Lenin died 28 years ago on Jan. 21, the great meaning and achievement of his life work became clear in the triumph of his ideas. On Jan. 26, 1924, Stalin made a simple and moving speech at the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets. He vowed that Lenin's theory, his life and work would become a behest for the many millions of Soviet people. The extraordinary service of Communist Party membership would be reserved, Stalin said, the unity of the Party, the strengthening of working class rule, the alliance of the workers and peasants, the unity of the nations of the Soviet Union, the strengthening of the Red Army, and the union and solidarity of the toiling people of the whole world.

Today in the Soviet Union the Party founded by Lenin enjoys the respect and support of the Soviet people in the most all-pervasive sense. Communists and non-Party people are as one in their devotion to the socialist society that has already been achieved and in the building of communism. Stalin once expressed the secret of this strength and influence:

"I think that the Bolsheviks remind us of the hero of Greek mythology, Antaeus. They, like Antaeus, are strong because they maintain connection with their mother, the masses, who gave birth to them, suckled them and reared them. And as long as they maintain connection with their mother, with the people, they have every chance of remaining invincible."

Illinois CRC Vows Fight To Defeat the Smith Act

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The mounting of a major campaign to repeal the Smith Act emerged as one of the many critical goals which the Illinois Civil Rights Congress set for itself at a two-day convention here last weekend. The convention took a sober view of the "tidal wave of undemocratic and fascist-like action unloosed by the war drive," the genocidal attacks on the Negro people, the repression of labor, political and national minorities, and developed a program for building the CRC into the kind of mass organization that can cope with the struggles.

"I tell you," declared Executive Secretary Lester Davis in the main report, "there is just no place in the life of a free people for such tyranny."

HE HAILED the call of the NAACP for more militant action to bring the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore to justice in Florida, and urged work stoppages, delegations and other forms of protest.

The CRC gathering at the Packinghouse Labor Center heard a report from Arlene Ward, chairman of the 2 Ward chapter, on her visit to Florida as part of a protest delegation.

"There among the beautiful orange groves and moss-covered trees we saw the destruction of the Moores' home," she recounted. "This was the spirit of genocide."

Mrs. Ward called on the convention to make the fullest use of the CRC petition to the United Nations, "We Charge Genocide," which, she said, "already has official Washington scrambling to defend an indefensible crime."

ANDREW R. NEWOFF, state CRC leader, urged the formation of neighborhood and shop committees to repeal the Smith Act as part of a many-sided campaign to stem this kind of fascist-like legislation.

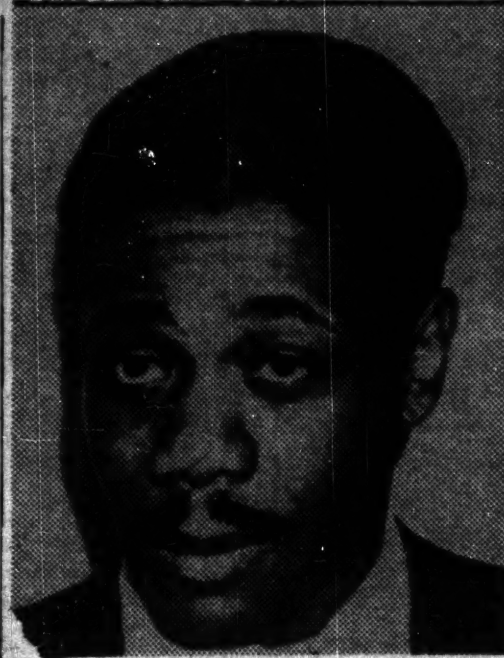
Chatman Wailes, secretary of the Chicago Negro Labor Council made a stirring appeal for the enlistment of white workers in the struggles "against outbreaks of fascism in Cicero and in Mims, Florida."

RALLY TO DEMAND TRENTON 2 FREEDOM

NEWARK.—A rally for the freedom of Ralph Cooper and Collis English—the Trenton Two—will be held Wednesday, Feb. 6, by the Essex County Council on Civil Rights, representing over 80 churches and community organizations. The meeting will convene at 8 p.m. in the ILGWU Auditorium, 3 William St., Newark.

The appeal from the life sentence meted out to the two men in the trial which gained worldwide notoriety as the case of the Trenton Six will be filed on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Speakers at the rally will represent the three groups filing the appeal.

The speakers will be Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Patrick Murphy Malin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Prof. Hubert

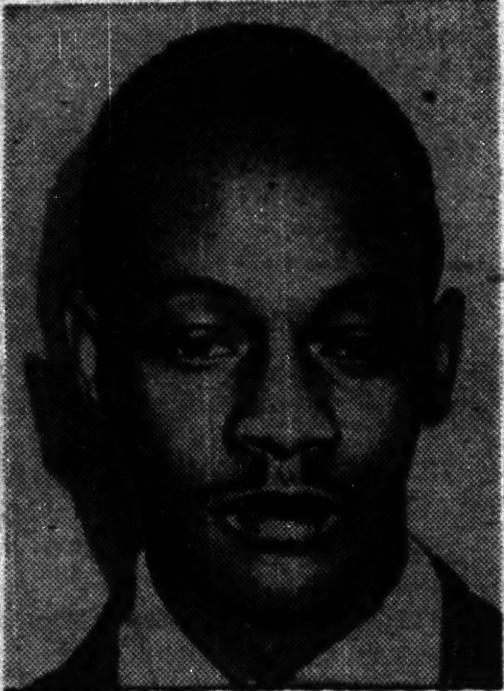


RALPH COOPER

H. Wilson, of the Princeton Committee.

The Trenton Two were convicted of a "crime" which the trial verdict, in freeing the other four men, established could never have been committed.

Collis English suffered a heart attack last weekend and has been transferred to the prison hospital. A Navy veteran, Mr. English contracted heart disease and malaria while on overseas duty.



COLLIS ENGLISH

Fight Move to Exile Foreign-Born Editor

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Chicagoans from trade unions, nationality groups, churches and other community organizations will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3 to protest the attempt to deport Leon Pruseika, co-editor of the Lithuanian daily paper, Vilnis. The protest meeting, sponsored by the Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will be held at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland Ave., at 2:30 p.m. Artists from many national groups will be featured in a cultural program. Admission is free.

A hearing in the Pruseika case is set for this Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. in room 901 of the New Post Office Building.

LOS ANGELES CP BLASTS UN-AMERICAN STOOLIE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—Communist Party spokesmen today struck out at latest Congressional Un-American Committee "sensations," branding the "testimony" given at Washington by Max Silver, former member of the Los Angeles Communist Party, as the

mouthpiece of "an opportunist and careerist... bought and paid for." Silver a laboratory technician, and his wife, Dr. Louise Light, a local osteopath, performed for the Un-Americans in the Washington preliminaries to formal committee hearings scheduled to start here Feb. 18.

Nassau ALP Asks Big League Ban On Florida

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A resolution directed to Ford Frick, Commissioner of Baseball and major league teams, asking that the teams transfer their winter training programs out of the State of Florida into another area was released today by Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk Counties American Labor Party.

The 10 teams training in Florida are National League, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati; American League, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit. The others train in California, Arizona and Texas.

The resolution, passed at the ALP's initial 1952 Convention Jan. 20 at the Garden City Hotel concludes, "... that the Major League teams be asked to transfer their winter training programs out of the State of Florida into another area which can guarantee the lives and safety of their Negro and other minority players."

USSR Offers Coal to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—The Soviet Union today offered to sell coal from Sakhalin to two Japanese firms. This follows the acceptance of an invitation by a number of Japanese business leaders to participate in a world economic conference at Moscow and Premier Joseph Stalin's New Year greeting of friendship to the Japanese people.

The Soviet trade office here confirmed reports of the move. It notified the Nagai Trading Co. and the Ataka Industrial Co. of its readiness to sell them more than 200,000 tons of coal from the big island off the coast of Siberia.

The coal had been pending since last fall, when a Soviet mission here began an approach to Japanese interests eager to get coal from Sakhalin, Manchuria and North China, and iron ore from Manchuria.

A group of Japanese political and economic leaders have accepted an invitation from the Soviet Union to attend a world economic conference in Moscow next April.

Kei Hoashi, Japanese economist and former Conservative member of the House of Councillors (Senate), announced that 12 or 13 Japanese would participate in the conference.

The group decided to accept the invitation at a meeting Thursday, Hoashi said. All were described by the Kyodo News Service as non-Communists.

Hoashi said: "The conference is purely economic and not political at all. World business leaders are expected to come. I think we should attend and speak out for what we want."

The open hearings here promise to pillory doctors, lawyers and other professionals, 24 of whom are already under subpoena as "unfriendly" witnesses.

Silver and Dr. Light, cloaking their trip to Washington with great secrecy, purported to name as "Communists" friends and colleagues, many in the professional field.

The Communist Party's statement was issued over the signature of Mrs. Dorothy Healey, county chairman of the party.

"Silver," the statement said, "was kicked out of all official positions with the Communist Party many years ago as an opportunist and careerist who was more interested in making money than anything else."

"He lost interest in the Communist Party because he could not use it for his own profit."

"He has now found a way to make all the money he wants by giving stoolpigeon testimony that is bought and paid for."

Silver's wife, Dr. Louise Light, joined in offering stoolpigeon testimony before the committee.

Meanwhile, plans for counter blows to the un-Americans' attacks on legal and medical professions were being speeded.

Four representatives of the fields of law, education, religion and medicine will appear at a protest meeting at the First Unitarian church.

KEYNOTER

The meeting, to be keynoted by the church's pastor, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, will feature Rudolph Pacht of the law firm of Pacht, Tenenbaum & Ross; Dr. Abbott Kaplan, head of the department of industrial relations, ULCA; Dr. Richard Lippman, research scientist in the Institute of Cedars of Lebanon hospital and Rev. A. A. Heist, executive director of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dr. Murray Abowitz was one of the physicians named by Dr. Light in her Monday testimony. Others were Dr. Leo Bigelman and Dr. Max Schoen, dentist. The three were "uncooperative" witnesses before the committee in September hearings here.

"Dr. Light's life and success," declared Dr. Bigelman, "depended on the support of people who are fighting for a better life for all. Now she sacrifices these people to the connotations of a false label which the Un-American Committee puts on all decent people."

Dr. Abowitz said, "I am deeply shocked that any member of the noble healing profession should turn stoolpigeon. It's certainly a violation of the Hippocratic oath (an oath of loyalty to the art of healing) in addition to violating all the standards of human decency in American life."

"What is next?" Dr. Abowitz asked gravely. "That physicians will be informing on their patients to the Un-American Committee or the FBI?"

Greet
STEVE NELSON
at XV Anniversary Commemoration of
Abraham Lincoln Brigade
"IT BEGAN AT JARAMA"
2 Hour Show Followed by Dancing till 2 A. M.
ALAN KIMMEL and His Orchestra
PENTHOUSE 13 Astor Place
Saturday, February 16, 8:30 p.m.
Admission \$1, at door \$1.50 (tax included)

ROSALIE BERRY
and other teachers of the Jefferson School
will be on hand at
Freedom Frolic
at the **PENTHOUSE**
Saturday, February 23rd

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PABLO GARCIA, noted Puerto Rican attorney, will report on "What is Happening in Puerto Rico," and the campaign to free Desdedit Marrero. Wednesday, Jan. 30 at 8 p.m. at Jefferson School. Sponsored by: New York State Labor Youth League.

THE COMMUNITY THEATRE presents Edward Chodorov's "Decision." Tonight at 8:30 p.m. 141 West 15th St. (Village Temple and Presbyterian Church). Admission \$1.10. Auspices: Greenwich Village CRC.

Coming

HEAR PABLO GARCIA, defense lawyer for Marrero, framed leader of Puerto Rican Peace Movement, tell "The Truth About Puerto Rico's Fight For Freedom." Also see "Blockade," wonderful film about Republican Spain. 8:30 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Friday, Feb. 1.
THE 15th Annual Entertainment and Dance by the Greek Fur Workers Union. Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Variety program and dancing to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Spanish music. Admission \$2, tax included.

STANLEY
PEACE WILL WIN!

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9th Anniversary of Stalingrad
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Sunday, February 3—2 P. M.
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Convention Lays Basis for Advance in Negro Creative Arts

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Groundwork for a new upsurge in Negro creative art was laid at the two-day constitutional convention of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts held in Harlem over the weekend.

More than 100 delegates, meeting at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge of the Elks, 15 W. 126 St. devoted their Saturday session to the keynote talks of Roy DeCarava and Margaret Burroughs and to two afternoon panel sessions on employment and community activities.

Sunday was taken up with panel reports and proposals, adoption of a constitution, a program and "An Evening in the Arts." This unprecedented show with its outstanding talent was enthusiastically received by the audience. It will be reviewed later.

The theme of the convention was "You've taken my blues and gone" from Langston Hughes' poem "Notes on a Commercial Theater." And the program adopted was in the spirit of the poem, ending "but someday somebody will stand up and talk about me and write about me . . . I reckon it'll be me myself!"

Both the reports of officers and the discussion and proposals of delegates called for basing the committee activities in the community and for enlisting members from the community organizations.

Ruth Jett, executive secretary, called for a "community wide conference within 60 days" to establish a theater and arts center; a commercial arts workshop; expansion of the already busy film chapter school and a Spring Film Festival.

"We call upon the writers of the literature chapter," she said, "to write about life in the community."

Miss Jett stated that the jobs program would be "worked out with the trade unions."

Earlier, Mrs. Victoria Garvin of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, told the delegates, "We do not look upon CNA as a service organization but as one with which we will cooperate in every area of the struggle for Negro rights."

In his address, DeCarava, artist and photographer, denounced the prevailing "culture of mistrust . . . that says might is right when it's white . . . a culture of tall blonde lies, dehumanized men with blue eyes . . . seducer and degrader of women reduced to leg and breast. . . . This culture of bigness, colossal, gigantic, stupendous, and a penny for more milk. This culture of false history and diplomacy . . . would destroy us with lies and bombs and tuberculosis. This they would do in the name of white superiority. But they won't, because they've been trying for 300 years and we're still here and we intend to stay here."

Paul Robeson, who attended both days and appeared in "An Evening in the Arts," urged the delegates to develop a program to rescue Negro art and culture from "those who would wipe it out. Robeson said that one aspect of this drive is the 'belittling of the original contributions of Negro musicians. . . . Now they're saying Dizzy Gillespie sounds like Stan Kenton, Billy Holiday like Dinah Shore and Bessie Smith like Sophie Tucker."

In the jobs panel, delegates declared the entertainment unions were virtually company unions. "If they were real unions," one delegate declared, "it wouldn't be so difficult to raise the question of discrimination. If they had Negro members they would be unions in every sense of the word."

One Negro member of a concert orchestra said, "I can't fight for other Negroes by myself. I need support from the people in the community."

An actor charged that a "movement is on to abolish the anti-dis-

crimination resolution of the Television Authority," the coordinating body of the various unions involved.

From Chicago, Charles Burroughs of the CNA branch told how the group is expanding into the community. He urged this kind of program on the parent body.

The jobs session was chaired by Leon Bibb, and the community

session was led by Everett Thomas. The business sessions were led by Arthur Garvin, chairman of the film chapter and Ernest Critchlow, CNA chairman.

A general resolution denounced the attack of Georgia Governor Talmadge on Negro television actors and the killing of Harry and Harriet Moore in Florida and demanded the return of Paul Robeson's passport.

PICKETS BREAK JIMCROW AT FORD'S THEATRE, BALTIMORE

By DAVID PLATT

Segregation at Ford's theatre in Baltimore will be ended Feb. 1, it was announced yesterday. This is the culmination of a six-year picketline against segregation, initiated by the NAACP and supported by progressive Negro and white organizations and individuals of that city.

Josephine Baker will open her own night club on Broadway next month. . . .

MGM is anticipating British censorship beef against the violence in "Quo Vadis" by cutting the crunching sound in scene where Buddy Baer breaks neck of a bull. . . . Paul Henreid's film, "For Men Only," is being advertised as "every woman's picture." . . . Baltimore Sun, Maryland's biggest daily, calling for an end to film censorship in the State. . . . Sweden banned "Guilty of Treason," Hollywood film glorifying the anti-Semitic Mindszenty. . . . Cowboy actor Gene Autry is so rich, a Broadway wit wagged, "instead of branding his cattle he engraves them."

Speaking of the rich, it's no longer possible to picture them as lice in the movies without being called "Communist." . . . Edwin Gilbert's book "The Squirrel Cage" makes this point clear. It tells of two screen writers, Tony Willard and Sy Clifton who were ordered by the producer to tone down certain scenes in their script which have the "smell of red propaganda." Tony read the note again. Red Propaganda? Where?

"He opened the screen play to the section in question, to the scene between Benton and Lorna."

"Benton: You'll stay here! There's no use trying to leave."

"Lorna: (Turning back to him): How can you be so detestable?"

"Benton grabs her wrist. Benton (quietly): It's necessary."

"Lorna ((freeing herself): It's never occurred to you to think

about him as a human being? You hate him because you prefer to hate! It's habit with you to hate!"

"Benton suddenly strikes her." "Tony went over the scene several times before he called the producer on the phone:

"I just got your note and I don't understand . . . about the red propaganda. I've read the stuff over carefully and I can't for the life of me see the shadow of the Kremlin," Tony said.

"Now don't be upset about this, Tony. . . . Milikan says we've got to stop making heavies out of the rich. Now Benton is a rich industrialist and you can't have him hit her in the face. Milikan says that will make the audience start hating the whole upper class of America. . . ."

"But the whole story depends on Benton's character. He is cruel and sadistic, that's the motivation for everything that Lorna does later," Tony said.

"Well . . . why don't you have Sy Clifton help you work it out?"

"We'll tone it down a little," said Clifton. "We'll make Benton a sort of a loveable rascal. Gruff, nasty temper, but underneath the audience knows he's really a nice sentimental guy."

"Sy, look, that dilutes the whole thing. If you sugar it up, if you give Benton syrup instead of blood the whole force, the guts are gone. It'll come out phony. So phony."

"Do you want grey hair or a good screen credit?" he said.

"Naturally, I want a credit. But I don't want something that. . . ."

"A credit is a credit is a credit," Clifton laughed. "Let me take a crack at it I think I can please everybody."

Barnard Rubin's play "The Candy Store" which had 9-months run here last year under New Playwrights auspices is now in rehearsal in London and will open March 15 at the London Unity Theatre of which Michael Redgrave is a director.

CAB CALLOWAY ASSAILS DISCRIMINATION ON TV

Cab Calloway, the Negro band leader, sharply rapped discrimination on television, on Barry Gray's midnight to 3 a.m. program over WMCA Sunday night.

He said, "The only reason I am deprived of a commercial radio and TV contract is because I am a Negro."

Negroes buy all the products advertised on the radio, he said. "Why, then, are we not presented to the American public the same as white artists?"

All the big networks, NBC, CBS, ABC, told him, "We have no market for a Negro show."

Calloway said he couldn't get anything but guest shots on TV. Once Ed Sullivan asked him to work up an idea for a show which he did, "but nothing came of it."

He said he was going to the Caribbean to work because "I can't work in New York, I can't work in Chicago, I can't work in Los Angeles."

"Why am I not accepted in the homes of the American TV viewing public as Cab Calloway?" he asked.

"It isn't the people of America who don't accept me as a TV artist. It's the sponsors and advertisers and another little group between them."

"I want the world to know how I feel," he said angrily.

He pointed out that he had been in show business for 23 years. "I can stand on my own two feet. This is not a personal matter. It's a matter of public concern that no Negro performer is represented on television as a star of his own show."

Barry Gray pointed out that Calloway had stopped the show several times while guesting on TV.

The Negro bandleader got a tremendous ovation from the audience at Chandler's Restaurant, where the program originates.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Answering a Reader on Louis

A BROOKLYN READER wants our comment on a statement attributed to Joe Louis in a clipping from the Jan. 18 issue of the "Mirror." The story came from San Diego during the fight to open up the PGA golf tourney there to Negro golfers. It quotes Louis as saying, in regard to the fact that he got into the tourney while Sam Spiller, another Negro golfer, was barred, ". . . you got to crawl before you can walk."

Our comment is this. Whether Joe Louis said that or not, so what? Subsequent events show that it was just a spoken phrase. He was also reported as saying that the Jimcrow PGA was "another Hitler we got to lick," that Hitler believed in the super race and the PGA president who permitted discrimination on the links believed in the white race. He said he refused to fall for the technicalities barring Spiller, that he was "just beginning to fight this thing and means to see it through."

Louis didn't let it go at his own victory in cracking the San Diego open. While that tourney was still in progress, he united with Spiller to announce that they were expecting to play in the forthcoming tourneys in Arizona and right along the pro trail. Seven Negro golfers played in Arizona. Louis is still bucking Jimcrow right along the tourney line. Nor is he satisfied with the way the PGA has "lifted" the ban, saying: "I would like to have one change in the rules—the one that requires Negroes be especially invited before they can compete in qualifying rounds."

As between the quotation from the "Mirror" and these quotations, even if he said them all, he is obviously ACTING on the latter, not the former, and so I don't see any point in discussing the "Mirror" quotation. That remains merely words, and Louis is giving life to the other, fighting words. So let's talk about those. And let's be sure to pick our fights with the golf Jimcrows, not with a Negro athlete who is fighting the golf Jimcrows.

Houston Ass'n Wants 'Caucasians'

THE NEXT THREE open pro golf tourneys are scheduled for Texas cities. They are El Paso Feb. 7-10, San Antonio Feb. 14-17, and Houston Feb. 21-24. The local sponsors of the first two have said nothing yet. But the Houston Golf Association has popped off already. None of this democracy stuff for them. They have informed the PGA that only "members of the Caucasian race" can hit a golf ball in their "open" tournament. The name of their tournament director is Reuben Albaugh.

This and That

OTHER NEWS relating to Texas and sports discrimination came from the baseball front yesterday. Cleveland's general manager, Hank Greenberg, made it known that three Negro ballplayers are in line for farming to the Dallas team of the Texas League. The Dallas club says OK. The three are outfielders Dave Pope and Dave Hoskins and pitcher Jose Santiago of the Wilkes-Barre team of the Eastern League, Class A. . . .

Allie Reynolds has decided to refuse an operation on his pitching elbow. Carl Hubbell and others who had similar operations for bone chips advised him that the arm never felt the same after that, and since Allie was good enough to pitch two no-hitters with all the chips rattling, he figures why fool around?

It's winter interview time for big league managers, and some of the stuff is priceless. Here's the one on Jimmy Dykes: "Hollywood, Jan. 26.—Jaunty Jimmy Dykes beamed optimism today over the chances of his Philadelphia Athletics in 1952. 'Give us a new second and third baseman and brother we'll be pennant contenders,' he said. 'Aw, go ahead. Give him a new second and third baseman. That's all he needs! Next interview should be with a housewife on the possibilities of having steak for her family once a week in 1952. 'Mrs. Farch beamed optimism today over the chances of having steak once a week. 'Give me the extra four bucks every week a few pounds of steak would cost and brother, we'll eat it,' she said."

Have you seen "Peace Will Win" at the Stanley yet? Nothing like it has hit the New York screen in years. The sooner you see it the sooner you'll want to see it a second time and take your friends along.

Pittsburgher writes to say that Duquesne has the best basketball team in its history, which should make it as good as they come.

An American Goes to Finland

SOMEONE IN Worcester, Mass., sent along an interesting clipping from the Evening Gazette. It is an interview with a Worcester man who just returned from Finland. The headline reads "WAR FEARS MISSING—Finnish Olympic Enthusiasm High." The story begins: "There is less talk of war in the Scandinavian countries than there is in America, according to a Worcester man who has just returned from a trip there. The only contest they're preparing for in that part of the world is the 1952 Olympic Games," reports Hugo J. Olson of 2 Martha Ave."

The Gazette story explains that Mr. Olson is a floor surfacing contractor who visited relatives in Finland now thinking he "might not be able to go next year or the year after because of world conditions." But when he got to Finland, a next door neighbor to the Soviet Union, he discovered the people "much less pessimistic about the state of the world than we are."

Mr. Olson said the people of Finland are enthusiastic about playing host to the world's top athletes this summer.

"The Russian participants will be welcomed just as heartily as any of the 4,500 contestants," he said. "Finland is paying off her war debt to Russia, as she has paid America, and she isn't afraid to look either square in the eye."

As for the result of the games . . . "they're taking the attitude may the best man win," said Mr. Olson.

In other words, let the competition be on the sports fields and other peaceful areas and not on the battlefield. I hope our Worcester friend sent another clipping of the same story to some of the atomaniacs in Washington.

Wonder what the hysteria-less Finns over there think of New York's schools sending little children cowering under desks over here?